ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom e New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,076—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Faire Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1600	M. de Horne	10th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 7th	February 21st	March 7th.
March 21st	April 4th	April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 23rd, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th Feb., 8th March and 5th April.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 9th February.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 15, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th January, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE GLOUCESTER CHEESE.

On cut.

FRESH	Per lb.
BY	Cash
EVERY	As. 14.
	Credit
MAIL.	Re. 1.

Whole Cheese...As. 13 and As. 15

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MATTONI'S GIESSHUBIER PUREST ALKLINE SAUERBRUNN.

THE BEST TABLE WATER

And most refreshing Beverage Curative in Coughs, Throat Diseases, Stomach and Bladder Catarrhs.
Rs. 5 per Dozen.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

WALL CLOCKS.

LATEST ADDITIONS.

SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design...Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and	95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY

INVITE ATTENTION
TO THEIR SPLENDID
STOCK OF ELECTRO PLATE
SPECIALLY SELECTED AT HOME AND
GUARANTEED OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.
LATEST DESIGNS
SPOONS AND FORKS: A SPECIALITY.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	,,
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	,,
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	,,
Non Plus Ultra, 100 ,,	3	0	,,
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	,,

HAVANA CIGARS—

	Rs.	a.	
El Diploma 25 in a box	4	0	per Box
Cordelia 50 ,,	5	0	,,
La Odalisca 50 ,,	5	0	,,
Vera 25 ,,	6	0	,,
Sins Rival 50 ,,	7	8	,,
Mi Reina 50 ,,	6	0	,,

AMERICAN EAGLE—

	Rs.	a.	
Rothschilds 25 in a box	2	12	,,
Regalia del Principe 100 ,,	7	8	,,

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKEY.

"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR

M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

HAS JUST OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION, GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME, IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large	per 100	5	12
Do.	,, 2	Medium	,,	5	0
Superfine	,, C	Largest	,,	5	8
Do.	,, 4	Large	,,	4	12
Do.	,, 5	Medium	,,	4	0
Extra fine	,, 8	Large	,,	4	0
Do.	,, 10	Medium	,,	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Jullietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press,

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE

THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS. For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, and Consumptive Complaints, Price As. 8 and As. 14 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 ,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ ,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 ,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR.

PROGRAMME
FOR
THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1894.
THE GRAND BAZAAR.
4 P.M.—OPENING CEREMONY
BY
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
4-30 to 5-30 P.M.—The Horse Show Driving and Leaping Competitions.
6, 7, 9, 10 P.M.—Performances
In the Theatre, under the Management
of
THE THESPIAN CLUB.
Stalls to be Closed during Dinner Hour, from 7-30 to 8-30 P.M.
THE CAFE CHANTANT.
Refreshment Bars, Songs, Instrumental Music.
PERFORMANCES
By H. M. I. MAGDALA Christy Minstrels, at 9-30 and 10-30 P.M.
THE SHOOTING GALLERY.
Prizes for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Punch and Judy, Diogenes in a Tub, Aunt Sally, the Wonderful Illusion, &c., &c.
GRAND ILLUMINATION
OF
THE WHOLE GROUNDS.
H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND will play from 4 to 6 p.m.
Entrance to the Fair, Re. 1 only.
Children under 12, Half-price.

LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR.

PROGRAMME
FOR
FRIDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1894.
THE GRAND BAZAAR.
The Fair will be OPEN to Purdah Ladies only, From 7-30 to 9 A. M.
4-30 to 5-30 P. M.—The Horse Show Driving and Leaping Competitions.
Grand Parade of Horses and Carriages.
and 7 P. M.—THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES
by
Members of the THESPIAN CLUB.
THE CAFE CHANTANT.
Refreshment Bars, Songs and Music.
Shooting Galleries, The Electric Rupee, Punch and Judy, &c., &c.
BANDS will play during the AFTERNOON.
The Fair will be CLOSED for the Day at 7-15 p.m.
Entrance to the Fair, Re. 1 only.
Children under 12, Half-price.

LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR.

PROGRAMME
FOR
SATURDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1894.
THE GRAND BAZAAR.
Open from 4-30 to 7-30; and from 8-30 to 10-45 P.M.
Members of the THESPIAN CLUB will perform in the THEATRE,
at, 6, 7, 9, rnd 10 P.M.
Fair CLOSED during the Dinner Hour, 7-30 to 8-30 P.M.
THE CAFE CHANTANT.
Refreshments, Songs and Music.
RFORMANCES By H. M. I. MAGDALA Christy Minstrels, at 9-30 and 10-30 P.M.
SHOWS and AMUSEMENTS of Various Kinds.
GRAND ILLUMINATION
of
THE WHOLE GROUNDS.
BANDS will play from 4-30 to 6 P.M.
Entrance to the Fair, Re. 1 only.
Children under 12, Half-price.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS,

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT!
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
30TH JANUARY.

ADMISSION:—Private, to seat Four, Rs. 12; First Class, Rs. 2 each; Second, Re. 1; Third, As. 8; and Gallery, 4 as. Zenana Seats for Native Ladies As. 8.

J. N. PAUL, Proprietor. A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES, 1894.

NOTICE.

1ST RACE.—"Bedouin Stakes," 27th January.—The objection lodged against Samhan's Win on account of a cross has been withdrawn, and the Race is, therefore, adjudged to Samhan.

6TH RACE.—"Polo Scurry."—This race having fallen through owing to darkness, a race on exactly similar conditions has been added to the programme for Saturday next, 3rd February. Entries should be made THIS DAY.

CORRECTION.

In the Prospectus for the races for Saturday next, the following Corrections are made:—*Service Stakes.*—The words "W. I." should be added. *The Arab Handicap.*—For "all Arabs," read "all Arab horses."

R. A. WILLIS,
Honorary Secretary.

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of Shareholders, Resident in India, will be held at Madras at 5 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1894.

S. A. CHALK,
Managing Director.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of GOVINDRAO ATMARAM RUGHOONATH KOOLKURNI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

RADHABAI, Widow of the said Deceased and Mother and Guardian and Next Friend of KESSOW GOVINDRAO, the Minor Son of the said Deceased..............Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 17th Day of January, 1894.
RADHABAI, Widow of the Deceased, In person.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principle. Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR..........MR. HARRY STANLEY.

ATTRACTIONS For This Week!!
Change Every Evening.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 30TH JANUARY,
The immensely Popular Comic Opera,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

WEDNESDAY.—"MADAME ANGOT" (Offenbach).

THURSDAY.—A MONSTER VARIETY BILL.

FRIDAY.—"THE GRAND DUCHESS" (Offenbach).

SATURDAY.—"THE SILVER KING."

Box Office at Mitchell's, Medows Street.
Doors Open 8-30 p.m..................T. EMPSON, Manager.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1894,

TO BE HELD ON THE ESPLANADE,
in connection with
LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR,
THURSDAY, 1st and FRIDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY
PATRON:
H. E. THE RIGHT HON. LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E
COMMITTEE AND JUDGES:

Colonel HUMFREY.
Major WOODROW, R.A.
Captain ROSS.
Dr. BULL.
H. W. BUCKLAND, Esq.
Major BLOMFIELD, D.A.A.G
Surgeon-Major MARTIN.
Captain GOTT.
Vet. Captain NEWSOM.
CECIL GRAY, Esq.
C. A. B. BEATTY, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—R. A. WILLIS, Esq.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
To the Prize Fund to be paid to the Honorary Secretary.

CLASSES FOR HORSE SHOW, 1894.

1. Pairs of Horses or Ponies in Harness.
2. Single Horses in Harness.
3. Single Ponies in Harness.
4. Teams.
5. Tandems.
7. Chargers—Walers or English.
8. Chargers—Arabs or C. Bs.
9. Hunters—Horses or Mares up to 12 stone and over.
10. Hunters—Horses up to less than 12 stone.
11. Hunters—Ponies under 14 hands.
12. Hunters—The property of Members of the Bombay Hunt and regularly ridden with the B. F. H.
13. Polo Ponies—Regularly played in Bombay.
14. Ladies' Horses—Constantly ridden as such and to be ridden by Ladies.

COMPETITIONS:

15. For Best Jumper in Classes 9, 10 and 12.
16. For Best Jumper in Class 11.
18. For Highest Jump.
19. Driving Competition—Pair and Single.
20. Driving Competition—Ladies, Single Horse or Pony.

Entrances for all Single Horses .....Rs. 2
" Pairs or Tandems.. " 3
" Teams .... " 5
1st Prize in each Class...A Silver Cup.
2nd do. Do.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris
GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market, Sub-Agent.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.

(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort. Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.
Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ...Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BOMBAY BRANCH of this Bank is again RECEIVING DEPOSITS for 3, 4, and 5 months at Special Rates, which may be ascertained at this Office.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1894, for the supply of 1,10,000 Imperial Gallons of KEROSINE OIL, Snow Flake or White Rose, American Brand, (Snowflake preferred) Water White (warranted 108° to 110° F. Abel's closed test, to include cases and tins) required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system during the year commencing 1st March 1894. Separate rates to be quoted for each Brand.

2. Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which tenders only will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, Ajmere, or the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 (two), for each copy.

3. In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Form) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere, respectively.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil", and a Deposit of Rs 1,000 must accompany the tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment till the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total amount of accepted tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract. Government paper or other Securities to be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5. The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th January, 1894.

BUY ONLY
LIPTON'S
TEAS.
The FINEST in the WORLD.
The LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.

LIPTON'S TEAS
Obtained the
HIGHEST and ONLY AWARD
Given for Tea at the
CHICAGO EXPOSITION
(British Section).
Also
GOLD MEDAL, HANOVER, 1893.

CHOICEST INDIAN
PEKOE SOUCHONG BLEND,
As. 12 Per lb.

Specially Selected Blend of Delicious Darjeeling and Ceylon
ORANGE PEKOES,
RE. 1-2 Per lb.

PURE CEYLON TEA,
Grown on
LIPTON'S
DAMBATENNE ESTATES,
RE. 1 Per lb.

OVER
ONE MILLION
Packets of
LIPTON'S TEAS,
Sold Weekly
In Great Britain Alone.

AGENTS:
Bombay Presidency:—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MADRAS:—Messrs. OAKES & Co.

CALCUTTA:—Messrs. KELLNER & Co.
Do. :—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., LD.
LUCKNOW:—Messrs. MURRAY & Co.
CAWNPORE:—Messrs. KELLNER & Co.
DELHI:— do. do.
ALLAHABAD:— do. do.
NAGPUR:— do. do.
JUBBULPORE:— do. do.
SIMLA:— do. do.

Messrs. KELLNER & Co.
Are SOLE AGENTS
At all their Branches and Refreshment Rooms on the E.-I. Ry., D.-U.-K. Ry., and B.-N. Ry.

LIPTON,
THE LARGEST TEA
and
PROVISION MERCHANT
in the
WORLD.

LIPTON'S INDIAN OFFICES:—
30-1, Dalhousie Square Calcutta.

LIPTON'S TEA GODOWNS:—
11 and 12, Hare Street, Calcutta.

LIPTON.

TURKISH BATH GOWNS,

IN
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS,
VERY COMFORTABLE
FOR THE
COLD SEASON.
Rs. 14-8 Net Cash, or V. P. P.
MEASURES REQUIRED:—CHEST AND LENGTH.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.
Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exeed......£8,453,507
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to.......................£8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
" "	1885	"	966,107
" "	1887	"	968,013
" "	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES,
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds...........................	" 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	5,763,091
1892	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL..................	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A SURVEYOR, for Underground Workings, at Warora Colliery. Salary Rs. 100, rising to Rs. 120 by annual increments of Rs. 10. Apply, with testimonials, to Undersigned.

GEO. B. REYNOLDS, Manager,
Warora Colliery, C. P.
Warora, C. P., 25th January, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive he Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

SAM. H. SHORROCK,

Of the Firm of
J. and R. SHORROCK, Darwin, Lancashire,

MAKERS of Cotton Weaving Machinery, Paper-making Machinery, Steam Engines, Shafting, &c., &c., is on a short Visit to this country, and will be pleased to submit Estimates for above Machinery or make appointments for Consultations.

Address:—WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
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G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.
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BRANCHES:
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NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
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For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	[illegible]	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Bengal	40,000	[illegible]	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	[illegible]	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 [illegible]	10 p. c.	135 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	[illegible]	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£[illegible]	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	470
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	47
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	200	1,000	1,000	...	10
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	780
Connaught Mills	800	500	50	10 pr. c	610
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	191
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,608	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	345
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	500	1,000	Nil	375
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	675
Hinginghat Mill	700	500	50	40	860
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500		290
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	546
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		130
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	625
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,070	1,000	40	790
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,550
Mazagon	5,000	[illegible]	250	6	118¾
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,925
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		825
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,360
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	50	550
[illegible]nishunker Lukmishun [illegible] C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	500	15	580
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	dvd Rs80	925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	90	261
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	Nil	250 300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	107½ 205
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	285
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,290
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Nil	120
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 80	1150nom
French	300	500	all	Nil	470
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	31	600
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	190
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	395
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	132
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	410
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	22
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	445
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220 215
Volkart		1,001	1000	Rs. 0	980

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 2,5
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,200	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	3,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,675
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,17[illegible]
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	61
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs 2[illegible]	
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1,125
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	230	280	7½ pr. ct.	27[illegible]
Iyer & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70acm
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16[illegible]
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	212
Kurrachee Landing	800	600	200	30	80
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	
Marcks & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 16	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	5[illegible]
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3[illegible]
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
Telephone Co.	6,200	25	all	5	19½
			100 25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold .... Rs. 26-14
China Leaf .... " 26-8 Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold old .... " 26-8
Do. do. new .... " 26-4 "
Australia do. .... " 26-8
Bombay do. .... " 26-4
English Sovereigns .... " 16-14
Do. [illegible] .... " 16-13
Bar Silver 17 [illegible] .... " 89
Do. 17½ do. .... " 89-4
[illegible] Dollars .... " 205 Nominal.
[illegible]can do. .... " 191
[illegible] .... " 316-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Drachenfels, Time, Tannadice, and Kaveri entered, and the steamer Congo left the dock on Sunday; and the steamer Satrunji entered, and the steamer Kaveri left it yerterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vasna and Scarsdale entered and the steamer Imaum left the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Assam entered it yesterday.

Y. M. C. A. GRANT ROAD.—A paper, entitled "Discouragement, its Cause, and Cure," will be read by Mr. Earle Simmons, at the Branch Rooms, to-night, at 8-30.

THE FORTHCOMING FANCY FAIR.—We are requested to announce that nobody unconnected with the management of Lady Harris' Fancy Fair will be admitted to the enclosure after 4 p.m. to-day. Stall-holders and others are, therefore, requested to show their tickets at the entrance.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A GROOM.—Nusserwanji Nanabhoy Boyce, residing at 12, Queen's Road, reported, on Sunday last, the theft of a pair of gold wristlets, valued at Rs. 135, and a gold necklace, of the value of Rs. 70, from an open drawer in his sister's room. A groom who went on leave to his native place on the 20th instant is suspected.

SERIOUSLY BURNT.—On Sunday night, one Suckina, a Mahomedan woman, aged twenty-five years, residing at 3rd Koombharwada Lane, while taking her evening meal, accidentally knocked over with her hand a small kerosine oil lamp, with the result that the sleeve of her jacket caught fire and burnt her left hand severely. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-30 p.m., to-day.:—

March	Boccaccio	Suppe
Overture	Kings Lieutenant	E. Titl
Valse	Braganza	Godfrey
Blue Violet	Caprice	Eilenberg
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Quadrille	Grand Duchesse	Offenbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A PICK-POCKET ON THE RACE COURSE.—Mr. J. Fitzgerald, an engine-driver, residing at Parel, has made a report to the police, that while he was standing on the Race-course at Mahluxmee, on Saturday afternoon, some one took from his pocket a lady's plush bag, containing two receipts on the Hongkong Bank, one for Rs. 500, and the other for Rs. 2,500, two gold lockets, valued at Rs. 90, three pairs of gold earrings, valued at Rs. 40, one gold ring, valued at Rs. 20, and Rs. 30 in cash.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Appa Sahib Linga Appa Sahib Sir Desai, the Jaghirdar of Nawalgund, accompanied by twelve followers, arrived in Bombay, on the 26th instant, and has taken up his residence, at Nepean Sea Road.—The Raja of Morvi left Bombay for Poona on Saturday.—Hakai Koomargas Durgaprusongas, Jaghirdar of Calcutta, left Bombay for Bangalore, on Saturday.—H. H. the Thakore of Wadwan, accompanied by his followers, left Bombay, at 8-30 p.m., on the 27th instant, for his territories.

LECTURE ON "THE AGE OF ZOROASTER.—The second lecture of the season, in connection with the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujerati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-45 p.m., to-day, by Mr. Palanji Barjorji Desai, Sub-Editor *Rast Goftar*, and Editor, *Nur-e-Elam*, on "The Age of Zoroaster." The lecturer is the author of well-known Gujerati works on "Persian History," and the subject being one of special study with him, it is likely to be of interest to the public in general and to students of Oriental lore in particular. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TREATS.—On Saturday, the children belonging to the Bowen Methodist Episcopal Sunday School were taken to Hog Island for their annual treat. A steam tug was kindly lent by the British India Company and safely conveyed one hundred children, their parents, friends, and teachers to the island, where every arrangement was made for their comfort, and a most enjoyable day was spent.—The teachers and the scholars of the Baptist Sunday School (Bellasis Road), accompanied by a number of friends, had a very enjoyable day at Barioli, on Saturday. The party, numbering 160 persons, left Grant Road Station at daybreak, and did not return till after dark. The picturesque locality afforded every means of pleasant recreation, which was thoroughly appreciated by both young and old, excellent repasts being provided at the usual hours. Great credit was due to those who made the preparations, and they were well repaid by the success of the trip.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE OPIUM ACT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, charged Choga Ramchandra and Cusha Choga, two Marwadis, with having in their possession twenty tolas of opium, and thereby violating one of the sections of the Opium Act. In consequence of certain information he received, Mr. Rustom went to the house of the accused, at Kalbadevi Road, and, on searching the room, found the opium in a corner, lying under a grinding stone mill. When the Chief Inspector and his men discovered the opium, the second accused attempted to run away, but was apprehended before he could leave the room. The accused submitted that they were not on good terms with the dyer who occupied a room in the same building, and that he must have placed the bundle containing the opium in their room. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, convicted the accused, and they were each fined fifteen rupees.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—List of donations received from 1st September to 31st December, 1893:—H. H. the Aga Khan, Rs. 75; H. H. Rasulkhanji (Nawab Saheb of Junagadh), and Hormusji Muncherji Cama Charity Fund, each Rs. 50; Nawab Shah Baz Khan, Rs. 30; H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, G.C.S.I., Rs. 25; Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Rs. 20; H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Dinajpur, Raja Sasi Sari Kareswar Roy, Dewan Ramnath, Major-General R. Blundell, Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., Raja Saheb of Mudhol, Messrs. A. Dinshaw and Co., Rao Saheb Raghvendra Ramchandra, A.C.T., Babu Ashutosh Nath Roy and Shett Sarabhai Magonbhai, each Rs. 10; H. H. the Chief of Bhor, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Batty, I.C.S., B.A., the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dr. Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp, Mrs. G. B. Reid, I.C.S., B.A., Bai Soonabai Sorabji Panvala, Mrs. Opendronath Mitter, Mr. Cooverji Bomanji Guzder, Rao Bahadur Coopooswamy Moodliar, Mr. Rustamji A. Sethna, B.A., Messrs. Sorabji and Co., Professor Manu N. Mehta, Mr. Mani Mohan Sen, Major T. Macpherson, H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjira, and Sir J. B. Lyall, K.C.S.I., each Rs. 5; various sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 35. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.—W. Crowder, J. F. Fernandes, Joint Trustees.

CHEATING A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Stanford charged James Fitzpatrick, an interpreter of foreign languages, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of sixty rupees belonging to his employer, Signor Francois Guida, an Italian commercial traveller. On the 24th instant, the complainant gave accused Rs.60 to be paid to Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, who had treated him. The accused misappropriated the amount to his own use, and spent about Rs. 30 in drinking and playing billiards. The complainant waited a long time for his return, but as the accused did not turn up, he went to Dr. Bahadhurji to ascertain if the money was paid to him. Learning that the money was not paid to the doctor, he reported the matter to the police. On the night of the 25th instant while making inquiries in connection with a theft case, Inspector Stanford came across the accused, who was at the time the worse for liquor. Having read the description of the man against whom the complaint had been lodged, the Inspector guessed that he might be the man, and these suspicions were confirmed upon questioning the accused, who was thereupon arrested. He took the Inspector to the different grog-shops and bars where he had spent the money. The police suspect that the greater part of the money was stolen from his possession, while he was in a drunken state. Evidence of the complainant and some of the liquor shop-keepers having been recorded, the accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.—A correspondent writes to us:—During the lengthened sojourn in Bombay, his Highness Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., has created a very favourable impression for himself here, by his courteous and refined habits, suavity of polished manners, and above all, his noble bearing. His Highness's Secretary, Colonal Campbell, Prince Basarappa Raja Us, Military Buxee, Raja Korya Prasukta, Rai Bahadur A. Narsim Iyengar, the Durbar Buxee and a host of other officers near his Highness here, are all tried and good gentlemen. It is fortunate, that on the occasion of the Maharaja's present visit to this city the emporium of commerce and the future capital of India several Indian Princes, Sirdars, and Thakores have met in Bombay. They all have more or less received the benefits of Western culture and some have actually gone and stayed in Europe. They here called on each other and exchanged social civilities not much practised before. The Maharaja of Bhownugger, the Thakore of Gondal, the Raja of Akulkote, the Chief of Kurundwad, and other Thakores of Kathiawar and Sirdars of the Deccan paid private visits to the Maharaja of Mysore who also gracefully returned these visits. On Friday last in the forenoon, his Highness C. Wadiar returned the visit paid to him by H. H. the Maharaja Holkar. The Mysore Maharaja quietly mixes without attracting any notice frequently in the afternoon with the mixed society, which gathers at the Apollo Bunder. His excellent example is followed by several Princes. The shrewd Maharaja Holkar also does the same. His Highness C. Wadiar is a tolerant orthodox Hindoo, and goes to Benares early next month.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SARAT CHANDRA CHATTERJEE AND ANOTHER VS. THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs in this case prayed for judgment for the sum of Rs. 8,000, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 3rd September 1889. Mr. Russell and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the 27th June 1889, in consideration of the payment of certain sums aggregating Rs. 120, by Anandaprasad Chatterjee, deceased, the father of the plaintiffs, the defendants' company in Bombay executed five separate policies of insurance, of which three were for Rs. ,000 each and two for Rs. 1,000 each. Anandaprasad had delivered to the company a statement in writing, dated 5th May 1889, setting forth his age and the state of his health, and had paid to the company at Bombay the sums therein mentioned as premia; and it was agreed that, if he should die before or on the 15th September 1889, the defendants should be liable to pay to his executors, administrators, or assigns, within one month after proof of his death, the sums aggregating Rs. 8,000, provided that, in case any statement or allegation in the declaration should have been made through any misrepresentation or concealment, the policies should be void, and all monies paid in respect thereof should be forfeited to the company. On the 31st July 1889, and while the policies remained in force, Anandaprasad died intestate at Calcutta, leaving the plaintiffs his only sons and legal representatives according to Hindu law. On the 20th December 1890, the plaintiffs obtained a certificate under Act 7 of 1889. On the 31st August 1889, they had sent to the company the necessary papers containing reasonable proof of the death of the assured and a formal demand to the defendants in Bombay for the monies assured. The plaintiffs said that the allegations as to fraud and misrepresentation contained in a letter of the company's attorneys with regard to the policies were untrue. The delay that had taken place in the filing of the suit had been caused partly by the fact that the plaintiffs had to get a certificate from the Court at Alipore, and partly by the fact that instructions were given by the plaintiffs to their solicitors at Calcutta to file a plaint at that place. but that after such a plaint had been prepared, the plaintiffs were advised to bring the suit in this Court, inasmuch as a question of jurisdiction might arise if the suit were brought at Calcutta. The company had not paid the monies due by them or any part thereof.

The defence was that the claim was a fraudulent one, and had been brought in this Court, instead of the Calcutta High Court, the proper tribunal, to avoid, if possible, the plaintiffs and their witnesses being examined in open court, in order to deprive the defendants of the opportunity of examining their witnesses in court, and in order to render the taking of criminal proceedings against them more difficult, if not impossible. The company said that the execution of the policies by them was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation. It is one of the rules of the company that a resident of the mofussil, wishing to insure his life, should, save under very exceptional circumstances, present himself for his medical examination before the Civil Surgeon of the District. The defendants said that a person alleging himself to be Anandaprasad Chatterjee, whose life was to be insured, appeared before one Dr. Ferdinands, a retired Government pensioner at Barrackpore, and stating that he could not find the Civil Surgeon at home, asked Dr. Ferdinands to examine him. The doctor did so, receiving from the applicant a personal statement, which was signed by that person. It was on such examination and on the statements made by the applicant that Dr. Ferdinands made his report to the company. The said person stated himself to be 52 years old, and was certainly of not more than 55 years of age. He represented himself to be not addicted to the use of any narcotic drug, of sober and temperate habits, and described himself as of good health, and as not having suffered from any diseases except those mentioned in the personal statement. The proposal for insurance was also placed before the defendants, as well as two statements purporting to be statements of intimate friends of the person whose life was proposed for insurance. The defendants did not believe that such statements were signed by the persons purporting to sign them, or if so signed, that the person about whom the friends made the statements was the proposer for insurance; and they also believed that the persons who signed them were parties to the conspiracy to defraud the defendants. Their sub-agent, one Kally Coomar Chatterjee, sent a report to them in the matter; and they said that the life policies sued on were executed by them on the faith of the proposal and the statements and reports, and relying on the truth of the matters mentioned therein. Defendants said that Anandaprasad Chatterjee, the life-insured, was, as they had ascertained, as a matter of fact, about 70 years old and upwards; that he was a confirmed opium-eater; was in a dying state when the policies were being negotiated; and was altogether and entirely broken down in constitution, suffering from diabetes and other diseases, and was an entirely unfit subject to be insured. The defendants believed that some person personated Anandaprased Chatterjee before Dr. Ferdinands, and they charged that the obtaining of the policies was the result of a fraudulent conspiracy to which their sub-agent, Kally Coomar Chatterjee, was a party. The defendants were not aware whether Anandaprasad was a party to the conspiracy, but they believed he was, as well as all the other persons who assisted in the fraud except Dr. Ferdinands, who was himself deceived by a younger person personating Anandaprasad before him. In any event, the defendants said that the statements on which the policies were made, were entirely untrue, and that the policies were void. Besides, the proposal for insurance was accepted upon the promise contained in the proposal paper submitted to them, that proof of age would be furnished later on, but that no such proof was at all furnished. The defendants first came to know that a fraud had been practised on them shortly before the first day of August 1889 when their agent at Calcutta sent a letter to Anandaprasad Chatterjee. The latter had died, although the defendants did not know it, on the 31st July, 1889; and the letter must have been received by his sons, the plaintiffs. The defendants thereafter wished to take criminal proceedings against the persons involved in the fraud, but were advised not to do so, as it might be urged that such proceedings were taken with the object of stifling a civil claim. They had dismissed their sub-agent, Kally Coomar Chatterjee. No steps were taken by the plaintiffs after September 1889 to make any claim under the policies until the suit was filed in July 1892; and the defendants said that the delay had arisen from fear of the consequences of bringing a fraudulent claim. The defendants carried on their business at Calcutta; the policies sued on were delivered at Calcutta; and it was untrue that the plaintiffs had brought this suit in this court by reason of any doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court. The defendants' solicitor at Calcutta had offered to take no objection to the jurisdiction of the Court at that place. The defendants said that the suit ought to be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during t e day.

THE Prince of Wales's visit to the Duke and Duchess of Rutland recalls a rather good story, which was some years ago casually told by a writer in one of the reviews. The Prince and Princes of Wales first visited Belvoir during the grouse season of 1866, when they found the then Duke with a notoriously useless pet retriever named "Prince." One afternoon the Princess, accompanied by some other ladies, went to the moors to join the sportsmen at lunch, and on meeting the Duke asked, "How is the Prince doing to-day?" "Oh, abominably!" replied the Duke. "If he does not improve I shall have to send him home!" Needless to add, the Duke was thinking of his notorious dog.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.— MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

LECTURE ON THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

THE opening lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, was delivered on Tuesday last, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, by Mr. Shamsh-ul- Ulma Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, B.A., before a crowded audience, Mr. K. R. Kama presiding. The topic selected for the lecture was "The Pyramids of Egypt," and was treated in such a popular and interesting manner by the learned speaker, who illustrated his discourse with plates and diagrams, that it made a marked impression upon the hearers, among whom was a goodly gathering of Parsee ladies. Mr. Jivanji Modi said that the pyramids of Egypt, and especially the great pyramids of chiefs, were the oldest stone buildings of the world. Of all countries in the world Egypt was the oldest in all kinds of civilization. It had its art of writing before the alphabets were known in other countries. The oldest manuscripts are found in that country. The Tel-Amarna tablets, discovered there in 1887, are considered to be 3,400 years old. It is in Egypt that the oldest Pehelvi manuscripts, known as the Pehelvi Papyras, are discovered. Among the different nations that rested over this ancient country there were also the Persians, whose King Darius was, according to Diodores, as quoted by Bunsen "honoured as a god ever during his life time on account of his wisdom, virtue, and respect for the sacred books and ordinances of the Egyptians." In giving his own impression about the surroundings of the pyramids, which he had visited in the winter of 1889, Mr. Modi said that the height of the Great Pyramid was about 486 feet and the length of each of the four sides of its square base was 746 feet. In other words it was nearly twice as high as our Rajabai Tower, and each of its four sides was five times as long as our University Library. Some of the stones used in its structure were 12 by 8 by 5 feet, and most of them 7 by 7 by 3. Herodotus says that a special causeway was built for the purpose of bringing the stones from the quarries of Toora, and that the construction of this causeway alone took about ten years. The same authority says that gangs of 100,000 men were alternately relieved every three months, and that they took about 30 years to finish the Great Pyramid. An idea of the enormous cost of this grand structure will be formed from the fact that, according to a hieroglyphic inscription, the cost for only three articles of food—onion, garlic, and radish—used in feeding these men, came to about 1,600 talents, i.e., about £390,000. About 70,000,000 cubic feet of masonry has been used in the Great Pyramid. If it were pulled down, its stones would be sufficient to build a stone wall round the whole of France, the area of which is about 213,000 square miles. It occupies an area of about 13 acres. An idea of the enormous size of the pyramid will be formed from the statement of Abd-al-latif, an Arab traveller of the 12th century, that in 1196 A. D. Al-Malik-al-Azis, the son of the great Saladin of Crusade celebrity, ordered the third pyramid, known as the Granite or the Red Pyramid, to be pulled down. His best engineering staff was at the work for eight months, at the end of which the treasury was exhausted by the expenses, and although a heap of stone was collected to be removed to Cairo, the effect on the enormous size of the pyramid was very little. It is very truly said of the pyramids that "Time mocks all things, but the pyramids mock Time." The sight from the top of the Great Pyramid is really very grand. You have the beautiful and fertile quarters of the Nile on one hand and the immense dreadful Sahara or the Great Desert of sand on the other. One gets some idea of the journey in the sandy deserts of Africa on his way from the pyramids to the ancient town of Memphis. Again, you have a commanding view of the new city of Cairo from the top of the pyramid. You feel from there as if it were both heaven and hell, fertility and barrenness, life and death, that present their features jointly to you. The ascent to, and the descent from, the top of the pyramid would be unusally difficult were it not for the Bedouin Arabs who are ready there to assist us. Coming down from the top, we get into the interior, where the heat is suffocating and darkness impenetrable. From a dark entrance passage you get into a descending passage, where the Arabs support your stepping feet. The Great Pyramid differs from other pyramids in this—that, besides having a subterranean or sepulchral chamber in the rock below it has two chambers in the body of the pyramid, known as the King's Chamber and the Queen's Chamber. At some parts of the passage you have to walk in a very stooping posture, the height being insufficient to allow you to walk erect. The pyramids are altogether solid, and what little space is occupied by the above chambers and galleries in the Great Pyramid is only 1-2000th part of its size. Coming to the question of the history of the pyramids, it is found from Herodotus that the oldest Great Pyramid was built by King Chaps of the fourth dynasty. Hieroglyphic writings determine the date of the construction of this edifice to be 2170 B. C., a date which Sir John Herschel confirms from astronomical observations. Rawlinson, Wilkinson, Piazzi Smyth, and Osborne support this date; while Renan, Bunsen and others give it a greater antiquity of from 4,000 to 5,000 B. C. Al Momin, son of the celebrated Haroun Al Raschid, ordered excavations in it with a view to discover hidden treasures, but after months of fruitless search he was obliged to have recourse to a strategem to allay an excitement among his subjects for the enormous work of labour and money in useless excavations. He got an amount of money concealed, it is said, in the chamber, and next day appeased his excited subjects with the sight of the alleged newly-discovered treasuries. The Arabs after that once more closed up the passages and entrance and satisfied themselves by carrying away to Cairo the stones which formed the smooth surface of the sides of the pyramid. Lastly, we come to the aim, or the objects, for which the pyramids were built. But the most probable theory believed in is the tomb theory, viz., that the pyramids were intended to contain the tombs of the kings, and they point to the subterranean chambers found under all pyramids as the sepulchral chambers. The ancient Egyptians believed that the soul after death continued to live and be happy in the next world only as long as the body existed and was safe in the world. If the body perished, the soul also perished in the next world. Hence their custom of embalming the body and preserving it as a mummy against decay. For further security they placed the mummies in strong wooden boxes, and these boxes again into strong stone coffers (sarcophagus), and those stone coffers again into subterranean chambers. Now, the Pyramid Kings went a step further, and for the further security of their bodies for the future good of their soul began to build these stupendous buildings over the subterranean chambers and closed up the passages, so that none could enter and distrub their body, and through it their soul. Now, since 1859, a new theory has been brought forward by Mr. John Taylor as to the aim and object of the Great Pyramid, and he is supported by no less an authority than that of Piazzi Smyth, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, in his work "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. The mathematical and scientific calculations, they say, point to the inference that the architect of the Great Pyramid was inspired by some divine inspiration, which intended to determine in the remote ages of antiquity, in its size and structure, some specific standards of weights and measures and some mathematical and astronomical calculations which were to be settled in future by means of learning and science. Whatever the theory of the aim and object of this great structure of antiquity be the greatness of its architecture, the grandeur of its size, the scientific and mathematical calculations determined from the different part of its structure, its remote antiquity, the past and the present history of its country and all the historical relations connected with it, all these lead the mind of the visitor for the time he is on the pyramid and in the pyramid to the Great Architect of the Universe who had endowed the architect of the noble building with admirable genius.

At the close of the lecture the Chariman, Mr. K. R. Kama, made a few interesting observations on the subject of the discourse, briefly giving some of his own impressions of the pyramids, etc., as derived from his visit about forty years ago. Mr. Kama added that in point of quality Mr. Jivanjee's lectures were all erudite, full of general information, interesting, and instructive, containing as they did the results of careful study and accurate observation. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Modi for his very interesting lecture.

THE Princess of Wales, who is recovering from a sharp attack of influenza, is to reside at Sandringham until the 22nd or 23rd instant, when (says the *Westminster Gazette*) her Royal Highness will proceed to Osborne on a visit to the Queen, and afterwards she is to be the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Fife at their new residence in Sussex-square, Brighton, for a few days. The Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud are expected to proceed to the South of Europe early in February, and they will be absent from England until the end of April. The Princess and her daughters are to stay for some weeks at Athens as the guests of the King and Queen of the Hellenes.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritateing dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Laneline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

AT Agra on Thursday, the first witness called was Dr. Glyn Griffiths, chief medical officer of the East Indian Railway, who said that he had had medical charge of the East Indian Railway for nearly twenty years, and during that time he had never seen a man dismissed or invalidated through using opium. More than ten per cent. of the natives employed on the railway used opium without any injurious effects.

Mr. T. Stoker, Commissioner of Excise, N.-W. P. and Oudh, strongly objected to opium smoking, which was practically unknown in rural parts. Opium eating was not vicious; opium was largely a need in the malarial tracts for therapeutic purposes. Of the various exciseable commodities used in the provinces it was attended with greater benefits than any. In the balance of good and evil it stood first among its rivals. The idea of prohibition was a chimera, and no one acquainted with administrative possibilities could imagine it possible. It would be dangerous to attempt it.

Captain F. C. Chapman, J.P., said that for the last thirty years he had had large estates where opium was cultivated. The cultivation under Government supervision was a great boon to the ryots, and its suppression by the Government would be a great calamity.

Mr. H. Finch, landholder in the N.-W. Provinces, Raja Ram Pratab Singh, and Saiyad Ali Hasan, Revenue Minister of the Council of Regency of the Rampur State, were all in favour of opium.

Rai Chandi Pershad, Government pensioner, Babu Jyotis Svarupa and other native witnesses gave evidence against the use of opium.

Evidence favourable to the use of opium was given by Raja Lachman Singh, Thakur Kalyan Singh Khanyada, Abdul Karim Khan, and a number of other native witnesses.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Franks, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England
Stuart, Lt, 27th Bo, L I, from leave, from England
Bailward, Major, Bo. R A, from sick leave, from England
Manderson, Col. Bengal, M W Dept, on duty, from Poona
Prideaux, Lt-Col, Bo, J A Genl's Dept, from leave, from England
Edye, Surgn-Cap, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Aden

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 27.

Budgen, Col, Bo, R A, on retirement, to England
Marsden, Lt, Ms, 2nd W I Regt, on duty, to Cannanore
Carr, Sprague, Surgn, Lt, Bo, I M S, off leave, to Rajkote

JANUARY 28.

Riddell, Major, Bengal, Rl Dubn Fuslrs, off leave, to Quetta

JANUARY 29.

Franks, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Kohat
Edye, Surgn, Capt, Bengal, A M S, from leave, to Bareilly

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th January, 1894.

I. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, and Squad. drill, Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill and Squad. drill, Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

II. The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps:—Gunner T H Nash, dated 16th instant; Gunner, H B Rendle, dated 23rd instant; and Gunner F McDonnell, dated 27th instant.

III. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 29th instant and posted to 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Company. No. 399, Gunner B. Joyce.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th January, 1894.

1. The class of instruction for proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 8th proximo, and every Thursday, until further orders. Officers, N. C. Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than the 31st instant,

2. "A" Company class firing will commence on Thursday, the 1st, and close on Saturday, the 10th February. Any member not completing his class within the prescribed time will not be eligible for any of Captain Baird's prizes.

3. The following members of E Company will attend at the Ranges this morning, to shoot in the InterCompany Competition:—Lieut Sharp, Cr-Sergt Little, Sergt Sharp, Sergt Brewer, Corpls Lund, Chitts, and D'Souza.

4. The members of F Company will attend at the Range this morning and Friday, the 2nd proximo, for class firing. Any member not completing his class before the 8th proximo will not be eligible to compete for the Company prizes.

5. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company.—No 3574 Vol P A Pereira, and No 3575 Vol F J Fernandes.

6. Extract from District and Garrison orders dated, 26th January, 1894:—No 1110, Brigadier-General W T Budgen relinquishes the Command of the Bombay District this day, on the completion of his 5 years' tenure of appointment, and in bidding farewell desires to thank the Officers of the District Staff and all Officers of Corps and Departments for the ready and cordial assistance they have invariably given him during the 5 years he has commanded the Bombay District, a help which has very greatly lightened the duties and relieved the heavy responsibilities of his position and of which Brigadier-General Budgen will ever entertain a pleasant and gratful recollection.

7. C Company Team will attend at the Ranges on Wednesday morning, the 31st instant, to shoot in the Inter-Company Competition.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Riding School for all members (plain clothes), at 7 o'clock, this morning.

2. The Squadron will parade on Thursday, 1st proximo, at 6-45 a.m., behind the Marine Lines.

3. On all other mornings there will be sword practice at the Riding School.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 30.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

10-93—Brown and M—Sumsen Huskel vs Sallem Balkajee and others—Wadia and G and Janardhan and A—Part heard,
15-93—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Narandas Lukhmidas and another vs Heerabai wife of Khimjee Bodani—Matubhai and J.
7-90—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsabai widow vs Bhugwandas Motharam and others—Ardasir H and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

578-93—Wadia and G—Boodra Moola and another vs Hariba Tookaram and another—Payne, G and S.
491-93—M L Shroff—Tulluckchand Maneckchand and another vs Manalal Shivlal.
494-93—Thakurdas D and C—Jafferbhoy Ladhabhoy Chattoo and another vs Ebrahim Mahomed Chinai and others—Payne, G and S.
541-93—M N Saklatwalla—Poonamchand Ruppa and others vs W T Buck,
587-93—F P Pavri—Kashinath Pandurang Paral vs Sarashvatibai and others -Daphtary and F.

Postponed Long Causes.

375-92—Mulji and R—Sarat Chandra Chutterji and another vs The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co, Ld—Ardesir, H and D.

Defended New Long Causes.

576-93—Khunderao M—Sadanand Shreecrustnajee vs Atmaram Trimbuck—Muljee and R.
579-93—In person—Bapubhai Vuludbhai and others vs Sajanbhai Vulud Bababhai—M H Khan.

Postponed Long Cause.

435-92—Wadia and G—Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkanawalla vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Moly—Nanu and H.
278-93—In person (a pauper)—Rakmabai vs Rakmabai and another
602-92—Payne, G and S—Bhootajee Meghajee and others vs Rajajee Tuisajee and another—Balkrishna and P.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
For Hearing on Commissioner's Report.

67-88—Framjee and M—Khudiza Begam and other vs Awadbin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur and another—Crawford, B and Co.
Little, S N and B—for Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Jadhowjee Raghowjee Press Co, Ld, Goculdas Madhowjee Petitioner—Mansuklal D and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

232-93—Chalk W and S Narayen Khooshall vs Khooshal Sadashiv and others—Mansuklal and D and J.
15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and others vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G.
459-92—Craigie, L and O—N C Macleod and another vs Vizbhookandas Nagurdas—Muljee and R.
28-93—Muljee and R—Vizbhookhandass Nagindas vs Lukminarayen Mukanlal and another—Bhaishunker and K.
300-93—Craigie, L and O—Sir Roberts Jardine and others vs Jaitha Malsee and another—Little S N and B.
271-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchershaw Sorabjee Mehta and another—Ardesir H and D.

AN old gentleman with a rather curious history is about to be ordained priest at the Monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, where he has already sojourned for some years with the pious liqueur-distilling brotherhood. This is Dom Felix Faure, the son of that Felix Faure who will be remembered as a peer of France, and president of the Court of Grenoble in Louis Philipe's time. He himself has been a man of affairs, having held the office of "Maitre de Requetes" to the Council of State. He also wrote several books. Possibly, it was to expiate this latter offence that he retired into the manatery after the death of his wife. His connection with the world is limited to occasional intercourse, under special privileges, with his numerous children and grandchildren. This interesting candidate for the priesthood is over seventy-four years old, and (says the *Globe*) he has never enjoyed such good health as he now does on a diet of vegetables and water served in wooden vessels.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S O Pemberthy sailed on 27th instant for Genoa, Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE s.s. British King 3,042 tons, Captain J O Hagan, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Delagoa Bay in ballast and 15 deck passengers. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE s.s. Scarsdyle, 1,657 tons, Captain R Appleton arrived in habour on the 28th instant from Colombo (24th January) in ballast, and Dr Bischoff as a cabin passenger. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE s.s. Time, 1,669 tons, Captain R R Brown, arrived in habour on the 27th instant from Mauritius (15th January) with a general cargo of Sugar and 15 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

THE s.s. Tannadice, 1408 tons Captain G Habekost arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Mauritius (15th January) with a cargo of sugar and oil and Mr C Mereire as cabin and 80 deck passengers. The Vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JANUARY 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Rome	3022	Daniell	London		P & O Co
C	Naderi	1168	Mcalister	Red Sea	31-1	B & P S N Co
D	Calder	400	Lockeyer	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
E	Tannadice	1408	Habecort	Not fixed		H C Joosub
F	Clan Alpine	1348	Walker	Havre		F Muir & Co
G	Time	1669	Brown	Melbourne	3-2	R Stuart
H	Sir Lancelot	886	Brebner	Mauritius	1-2	V Ebram & Co
K	Bahaduri	829	Schumaker	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Kaveri	543	Fakeera	Bhownagur	30-1	Sheprd & Co
N	Nianza	1421	Bates	Zanzibar		V Ebram & Co
N	Savitri					Sheprd & Co
P	Courtfield	2005	Sheldrake	Antwerp	6-2	K Nixon & Co
Q	Drachenfels	1600	Kenneweg	Hamburg	6-2	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	547	Keyser	C. Mandvie	29-1	Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	523	Adam	Mangalore	29-1	"

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Eden Hall	2272	Jones	Marseilles	31-1	E Bates & Co
3	Manilla	2582	Brody	Genoa	8-2	C Berboro
7	Imperator	2313	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
9	Kt. Templar	2704	Pain	Hull	4-2	K Nixon & Co
10	British King	3042	Haggan	Marseilles	1-2	K Nixon & Co
12	Netherby Hall	2139	Rothwell	Dunkirk	4-2	E Bates & Co
13	Scarsdale	1657	Appleton	Port Said		J Mackintosh
15	Vasna	482	Bickford	Bhownagur	30-1	M Vadila

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
	Scarsdale (s) Byculla (s)	Appleton	Colombo, Jan 24, Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Imaum (s)	Pemberthy	Marseilles, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clyde, for Aden.
" Time, for Aucland, &c.
" Tannadice, for Mauritius, &c.
" Drachenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Karagola, for Karachi.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay
18	Cyrus s	Simmons	Delagoa Bay
	Assyria s	Shepherds	Persian Gulf
	Staffa s	Ostergard	Zanzibar
19	Satrunji s	Ahmed	Bombay
20	Kola s	Russell	Bombay
	Ataka s	Bement	Perim
	Drachenfels s	Kenneweg	Hamburg & Antwerp
21	Thorndale s	Dickman	Bombay
22	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay

DEPARTURES

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	To
18	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay
	Assyria s	Shepherd	Bombay
19	Rydal Hall s	Brooks	Dunkirk
	City of Dundee s	Halley	Bombay
20	Tuskar s	Deacon	Antwerp
	Satrunji s	Ahmed	Bombay
	Kola s	Russell	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Cyrus, Simmons, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp
" Staffa, Ostergard, D Graham and Co. not known
" Ataka, Bement, D Graham and Co, for Marseilles
" Drachenfels, Kenneweg, D Graham & Co, for Hamburg
" Thorndale, Dichman, D Graham and Co, for Londono
Ship Paula, Breymann, Mooljee Jetha, Mauritius

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Baghdad s	Croix	Rangoon, Jan 15,
21	Pekin s	Langborne	London, Dec 22.
	Bucephalus s	Hay	Newcastle, Dec 30.
	Nurani s	Carson	Bombay, Jan 6.
	Rothenfels s	Lange	Antwerp, Dec 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23.—Steamer Akbar; and ship Fazel Currim.
Jan. 24.—Steamer Canara.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
December.					
30	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Somali coast.	18	Somali coast
January					
6	Amber	Greery	Perim		
7	Elphinstone R I M	Mitchell	Zailla	19	Cruise
10	Gulf of Florida	Levingstone	Cardiff		
11	Clyde	Parfitt	Bombay	23	Bombay
13	Glenelg	Gibb	Barry		
15	Vindobona	Mersa	Bombay	16	Trieste
	Rome	Daniell	London	15	Bombay
	Isla de Mindanao	Onzain	Manilla		Liverpool
	Buenos Aires.	Moret	Liverpool	15	Manilla
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Trieste		Bombay
16	Borneo (D'tch gun boat)	Vellhuizen	Holland	17	Batavia
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast		Somali coast
	Manilla	Parodi	Genoa		Bombay
17	R Rubattino.	Merello	Bombay		Genoa
	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa	18	Mussowa
18	Sydney	Auge	Marseilles		China
	Rewa	Loutit	London		Calcutta
	Ballaarat	Angus	Bombay		London
19	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay		
	Chebine	M Bertow	Jeddah	22	RedSea Ports
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		Hodeida
	Sheikh Berkhud	Gibb	Perim	20	Somali coast
	Goorkha	Morris	Calcutta	19	London
	Giava	Susini	Bombay		Marseilles
	Clan Murray.	Jones	Calcutta		London
	Pondo	[illegible]anzye	Kurrachee		Antwerp
21	Australien	Didier	Sydney	21	Marseilles
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	23	Somali coast
22	Baron Adrossan	Wisnom	Cardiff		

Aden, January 22.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 17TH TO 24TH JANUARY.)

EXPORTS.

Karagola s, (Bombay)— 85 cwts wheat and 835 corges skins.
Kola s, (Bombay)—52 cwts cotton unpressed, 3,927 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Aden. 732 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Massowa, 50 lbs tea for transhipment to London, and 89 lbs tea.
Chanda s, (Bombay)—218 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, 555 corges skins, and 15 corges hides.
Lord Bangor s, (Dunkirk)—9 9 7 cwts rapeseed, &c, 5,501 cwts gingellyseed, and 66,000 cwts wheat.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—71 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 600 cwts wheat.
Etolia s, (Liverpool)—4 bales cotton, and 85,800 cwts wheat.
LaSeyne s, (Bombay)—1,641 cwts cotton unpressed, 176 cwts rapeseed &c, and 1,094 cwts wheat.
Mecca s, (Bombay)—125 cwts cotton unpressed, and 600 cwts wheat.
Belton s, (Port Said for orders)—84,928 cwts wheat.
Lycia s, (Liverpool)—2 bales cotton, 54,500 cwts wheat, 10,000 cwts jowaree, 6,008 cwts mutter, and 7,000 cwts bones.
Inishowen Head s, (Hull)—82 312 cwts wheat, and 2 340 cwts bones.
Pondo s, (Antwerp)—1,050 bales cotton, 3 300 cwts rapeseed 12,527 cwts gingellyseed, and 52,000 cwts wheat.
Storm King s, (Hull)—79,820 cwts wheat.
Satrunji s, (Bombay)—833 cwts cotton unpressed, and 263 cwts rapeseed.
Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—463 cwts cotton unpressed, and 146 cwts rapeseed.

IMPORTS.

Energia s, (London)—21 pieces prints (foreign)
Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—100 pieces white goods (foreign).
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—200 pieces white goods (foreign), 400 pieces prints (foreign), 2,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
City of Khios s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—50 pieces white goods (foreign).
Etolia s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—120 pieces prints (foreign).
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—610 pieces white goods (foreign) and 279 pieces prints (foreign).
Lycia s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—81 pieces prints.
Clio s, (Hull via Bombay)—240 pieces grey goods (foreign).
Stolzenfels s, (Hamburg Antwerp and Bremen)—15 cwts spelter.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—280 pieces grey goods (Indian).
Pemba s, (Bombay)—300 pieces white goods (foreign).
Kola s, (Bombay)—70 pieces grey goods (foreign), 207 pieces white goods (foreign), 262 pieces prints (foreign), and 8, cwts yellow metal.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—10,091 pieces grey goods (foreign), 24,456 pieces grey goods (Indian), 22,045 pieces white goods (foreign), 12,040 pieces prints (foreign), 163 pieces prints (Indian), 31,900 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 14,520 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 360 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 13 cwts yellow metal.
City of Dundee s, (Glasgow via Bombay)—77,104 pieces grey goods (foreign), 51,433 pieces white goods (foreign) 52,888 pieces prints (foreign) 46,500 lbs grey yards (foreign) 62,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 2,010 cwts steel, and 200 cwts copper.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay—6,091 pieces grey goods (foreign), 11,438 pieces grey goods (Indian) 8,373 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,338 pieces prints (foreign), 37,700 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,040 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian) 15 cwts copper.
Country Crafts s, (Bombay) 58 cwts spelter and 16,000 gallons kerosine oil.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

A Very Good COTTAGE PIANO, for SALE at WALKESHWAR ROAD, 451. Price Rs. 500. Owner leaving the Country.

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS.—A Large Variety are now being Offered for Sale at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s New Premises, No. 17, Hummum Street.

HEAVY LEATHER MACHINES, for all sorts of Leather Work could be had at THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

JAPANESE MATTING.—Plain and Fancy, FOR SALE, at Low Prices, to Clear Stock. Each Bundle 40 yards by 1 yard, from Rs. 8 to 27.—TATA & SONS, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

ON VIEW.—Dr. YELD'S Valuable Furniture, Horses and E. B. Carriages; also Colonel Gerald MARTIN'S Glassware and E. B. Carriages and Horses.

DRAWING ROOM SIDE TABLES in Polished Iron, now extensively used in all Drawing Rooms, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 30.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

INDIAN POTTERY, Drapings and Old Arms. Our collection is Unique, and cannot be rivalled in India. Very suitable for Decorative purposes.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

FOR a Splendid PIECE of LAND on the Tardeo Road, opposite to Shunkersheth's Temple—Apply to S. R. LALKAKA, Queen's Road, Chowpatty.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. F. B. PHILLIP'S Valuable Furniture, designed and executed by the Owner, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

A and B. McKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. Rs. 28 per Dozen. May be obtained from THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD., Fort. Sub-Agent:—JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, First-rate CLERK, to manage a Fire Insurance Business. Liberal Salary and Commission to suitable applicant. Apply "B," care of this paper.

WANTED, 15 to 20 COTTON GINS, immediate Delivery, New or Secondhand. Apply W. H. GRIBBIN & Co., Parel, Bombay.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with 25 to 30,000 Rupees, to join Advertiser in Manufacturing concern, the first and only one of its kind in India. One preferred who has been brought up as a mechanic. A splendid opportunity. Apply to ENGINEER, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, on the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, Hon'ble Justice PARSON'S HOUSE, fully Furnished, for Twelve months, from 21st March next. Apply to Cummoo Jaffer Suliman and Co., Girgaum.

TO LET.—THIRD FLOOR, of Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder. Apply MANAGER, Ripon Club, Apollo Bunder.

RIPON.—The most Popular HOTEL in MAHABLESHWAR. Special attention is paid to Cuisine and Wines. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON, before making final arrangements elsewhere.

JUST ARRIVED, per s. s. Congo, a Consignment of Fine English POTATOES. Single Bags can be obtained at Rs. 10 per cwt., from FINLAY, MUIR and Co.

SELF-INKING PADS for RUBBER STAMPS, in the most Brilliant Colors, in 3 Sizes, Re. 1, 1-8 and 2. Red, Violet, Blue, Green and Black.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINE BALLERIGGAN SOCKS, French Grey, with Embroidered Fronts. New designs. Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 per Doz, net Cash or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable. Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BEST NILGHERRY TEAS.—C 4TH Tea, in 1 lb. Packets. Broken Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1; Broken Tea, As. 8 per lb. Sole Agents in Bombay:—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who possesses the Highest References, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in either FRENCH or GERMAN. Terms Moderate. Apply to "LEO," care of this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. K. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR,

TO BE HELD ON THE OVAL,
In Front of the SECRETARIAT,
ON
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
1st, 2nd and 3rd FEBRUARY, 1894.

The Fair will be Open on
THURSDAY and SATURDAY
From 4 to 7-30 P. M. and from 8-30 to 10-45 P. M.

On Friday the Fair will be open to Purdah Ladies only from 7-30 A.M. to 9 A.M., and to the Public from 4 to 7-45 P.M.

Day Tickets, at Re. 1 each, admitting to the Fair.

Season Tickets, at Rs. 5 each, and Family Season Tickets, to admit four of a Family at Rs. 10 each, may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTE.—Season Tickets will admit to all Shows in the Fair except the THEATRE.

Children under Twelve Half-price.

The Stalls will be Presided over by Ladies in Fancy Dress. The Shows will include Theatre, Concerts, Cafe Chantant, Shooting Galleries, The strange Illusion, Man-in-a-Tub, Aunt Sally, &c., &c.

Special arrangements are being made for a Horse Show and Driving and Jumping Competitions.

Prizes will be offered at the Shooting Gallery, the Horse Show, and for the discovery of Missing-words.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
7 DAYS AUCTION SALE
OF
280 FRESH AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Landed ex. s. s. "Darius." 40 Horses will be submitted each day, viz.,—on 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th February, 1894, at 3 p.m.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs WARREN and TULLOCK, the well-known importers of Australian Horses, to sell by Public Auction, on the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Charni Road Station—

The balance of their present Shipment, consisting of high class Officers' Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Pairs, Dog-cart and Buggy horses, all sorts and sizes. Among the lot are a number of well-bred Horses, 14-2 to 15-1 high, suitable for Native Cavalry, and we advise Native Chiefs and Commanding Officers not to loose this opportunity of securing first class horses at this sale.

We have advised Messrs. WERREN & TULLOCK to submit the whole lot as a trial sale. Every information will be given, and all commission entrusted to our care shall receive our careful and best attention.

We strongly recommend our constituents not to miss this opportunity.

N.B.—There will also be submitted to public auction—6 very large Australian Mules.

The Horses are now on View.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 30, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 117 PLANKS.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Pragjee Purshotum and others, traded as Dhurumsey Jetta and Co., Adjudged Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m., at the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon—

117 mangowood Planks.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 30, 1894.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SELF-INKING RUBBER STAMP PADS.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, at 2 p.m., at their Auction Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of defaulting indentor, B. Apthus Sakoor Saheb, of Madras—

1 case containing 2,00 Self-inking Rubber Stamp Pads of Violet colour.

To be sold off in Small Lots to suit the buyers.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, January 30, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

WE have no telegraphic market intelligence to chronicle this evening, the latest advices to hand through Reuter having been noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	3,26,367
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	5,44,493
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	32,67,971
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,88,035
Other authorized "	Dec.	"	1,44,985
Loans	Dec.	"	7,359
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	"	3,14,955
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,51,327
Cash..............................	Dec.	"	25,69,904

With the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance continuing to diminish considerably since the last advance in rates was made, and with Money in the open market becoming dearer daily, whatever may be the position of the Exchange Banks in this respect (about which outside opinion is, we hear, not altogether unanimous) the further rise of one per cent. last Thursday was not unexpected; and though the Statement of Affairs, issued to-day, shows a much smaller decrease in the Cash Balance, and much less expansion in the trade demand for Money, than was disclosed by the two previous Returns, the movement has still been in the same direction. The principal change during the week under notice in which the Cash Balance was further reduced by 25¾ lakhs, to 109½ lakhs, was in Private Deposits, from which withdrawals were made to the extent of some 32¾ lakhs; but the increase in Bills Discounted was only 3¼ lakhs; while Loans were virtually unchanged, the total increase in trade requirements being represented by 35¾ lakhs, compared with an addition of 65¼ lakhs, and 60¼ lakhs, in the two previous weeks, respectively; the Cash Balance having been helped on this occasion, by an increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and at the branches.

COTTON has been steady here to-day at a decline of Re. 1 per candy in prices. Exporters have done a considerable business—chiefly arrival—transactions for their account summing up 2,800 bales, consisting of purchases of 800 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 170-87; and of contracts for 500 "Fully Good" Oomrawuttee, for February delivery, at Rs. 192; 500 each of Bhownugger, at Rs 212; and Dharwar for May, at Rs. 202-3; and 500 Westerns, for June delivery, at Rs. 193; while the Mills have taken only 600 bales of ready new Cotton, say 300 each of Khandwa, at Rs. 186¼; Mulkapore, at Rs. 187 per candy.

This morning's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts report no further rain in the Bengal circle, though it was threatening at Agra, and was cloudy at Delhi, as it also was at Khangaum, in the Omra circle, and at Veerumgaum and Dhollera, in the Dhollera circle. Otherwise the weather was bright and seasonable, except that at Broach, where picking of the Cotton crop had become general, the dew fall was insufficient; while at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the American plants were suffering from cold winds.

WHEAT has attracted much more attention from shippers to-day, and a considerable business has been reported, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have, on the other hand, been quiet in tone to-day, with only a small export business passing; while prices of *Linseed* have declined one anna per cwt., and those of *Gingelly* 8 annas per candy. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-9-6 to	Rs. 6-11-6	per owt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-9-0 to	" 6-11-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-3-0 to	" 6-5-0	"
Do. Red do......	" 5-15-0 to	" 6-1-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-0-0 to	" 43-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 39-0-0 to	" 40-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton...........................	8,272	bales.
Wheat...........................	13,948	cwts.
Linseed	8,293	"
Rapeseed	5,840	"
Gingelly........................	6,546	"
Groundnuts	21,427	"
Castorseed.....................	7,574	"
Rice	13,756	"

FREIGHTS are steady, and rates are rather higher for prompt shipment, though unchanged for forward loading; but we have again no fresh business of importance to report.

EXCHANGE opened steady, at 1s. 2 7-32 to ¼d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¼d. for Demand; and at 1s. 2 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; Calcutta also being quoted the same as rates ruling here. A few forward Credits were placed, however, at 1s. 2 3-8 to 5-16d.; but rates gradually hardened, and the quotations for Credits became 1s. 2½d. ready, 1s. 2 15-32d. for February delivery, and 1s. 2 7-16d. for March; Telegraphic also being quoted at 1s. 2 9-32d., and 1s. 2 5-16d. at the close. Money is getting tighter, apparently, and the position seems to be reversed from last week, there having been but little inquiry for Bank remittance to-day; and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..1s. 2 9-32 to 5-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 3-8d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 2 15-32 to ½d.	"
Francs do.	...1·52¼ to ½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102¾ for Fours for Money; 102 13-16 for the new Settlement; and 103 1-16 for the March account; but rates afterwards gave way ⅛ per cent. closing quiet, however at a partial recovery, say at 102 11-16, 102¾, and 103, in the three positions, respectively. The price of the new 3½ per Cents has declined to 100 1-8.

SHARES have been quiet; but in Cotton Mill Scrip we note a decline of Rs. 25 in Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Imperial, and Sholapore; and of Rs. 5 each in Hindustan, and Swadeshi. Oriental have advanced Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1¼ lower, at Rs. 1,150.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted, locality unknown.

Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar at noon on Tuesday, the 30th instant.

Mails for Tamatave and Madagascar close at Mauritius at noon on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

Port Darwin, Adelaide and Western Australian land lines interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th January, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	...	..	...	..
Teheran	29	2	19 a.m.	...	26
Suez	29	3	p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 29th January 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	50	...	3
" Kurrachee	..	15	...	1
" Madras............	1	19	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 28.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	74·7

MONDAY, JANUARY 29.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	68·4
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	75·3
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	79·4
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	78·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHAWNAGRI—January 29, at Dhobi Talao, near Adamjee Pirbhai's Market, Bombay, Bai Pirojbai, widow of Dadabhai Nusserwanji Bhawnagri, and mother of Khursedji and Muncherji Dadabhai Bhawnagri. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

LAHORE.

MARRIAGE.

POTTINGER—MAYERS—January 24, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of the diocese, Lieut. R. S. Pottinger, I. S. C. (Bombay Political Department), second son of Lieut.-Genl. B. H. Pottinger, R. A., to Ada Katherine, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. J. P. Mayers, 86th Regt., of Pendell Court, Surrey, 2 Holbrook House, Weston Super Mare.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MASON—January 22, at Knollswood Lodge, Simla, the wife of Captain A H Mason, D S O, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

BOURDILLON—January 24, at Calcutta, the wife of J A Bourdillon, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NICHOLL—WARREN—January 23, at Clarkabad, in the Lahore District, by the Rev. — Guilford, assisted by the Rev. T A Wade, Edward Nicholl, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Amritsar, to Clara Louisa, second daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Warren, of Neenton, Shropshire, England.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1894.

PERHAPS the most useful work of the late Viceroy was the careful and well-nigh exhaustive examination to which he subjected almost every aspect of the internal affairs of the Empire with a view to comprehensive reforms. This scrutiny, which led to some very important measures, was carried through with so little parade or appearance of effort, that it attracted little notice at the time. But now that it is possible to take a retrospective glance of all that has been effected in the way of reform and re-organization, it becomes apparent that in Lord Lansdowne India possessed an organiser of exceptional grasp of detail. In the *resume* which we have given of the late administration we referred to the steady progress accomplished, but there are some matters which deserve more detailed notice. Amongst the steps taken for the more efficient administration of civil justice may be mentioned the appointment of an additional Judicial Commissioner in Oudh; the constitution of a Judicial Commissionership in Upper Burma; and amendments of the law of appeal and revision in the Punjab. The materials for the thorough examination of the effect of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879 being defective, and in view of the possible extension of its principles, underlying that measure to many other parts of India, a Special Commission was appointed to make local enquiries. The report of the Commission appeared to Lord Lansdowne to establish the fact that the system of fixed payments, exacted in good and bad years alike, is harsh to the ryot, and in the long run injurious to the interests of the State. The Government is compelled to fix its assessment on the basis of minimum crops, and does not receive any proportionate share when good harvests succeed each other. The more elastic system of the Native States has in this direction a lesson for British administrators.

Special attention was directed to the better protection of the law-abiding, who in many places are very hardly treated by the criminal classes, alert to turn the railway and the telegraph and other gifts of civilization to bad uses. After long and careful consideration, and enquiries into the causes of the increase of crime in India, orders were passed for maintaining reserves of police at the head-quarters of each district, or other convenient centres, for the repression of local disturbances, and also for improving the position of subordinate investigating police officers. The reserves (which are everywhere deemed to be part of the district force) are divided into two classes—ordinary and special. The former are armed with breech-loading smooth-bore weapons and the latter with snider rifles. The special reserves are entertained only in frontier tracts, or in localities where they are likely to meet armed opponents. During the years 1890-93 the police force of every province in India was re-organized, and the position of the subordinate police—specially of those engaged in investigation—was generally improved. Training schools for the subordinate police have been established in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma. An officer having been deputed to report on the police of the Presidency towns of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, his conclusions were referred to the Governments concerned, and orders were subsequently issued sanctioning, with modifications where necessary their proposals. The proposals submitted in 1891 by the Bombay Government for an increase to the strength and pay of the Bombay City police were submitted to the Secretary of State, and with the customary deliberativeness of the India Office, were not sanctioned until 1893. Steps have been taken for the introduction of legislation for amending the Police Act of 1861, so as to render the discipline of the force somewhat more. A system of recruiting in England by competitive examination a certain proportion of officers for the higher grades of the service has been introduced as an experimental measure. The question of appointing natives and military officers to the superior grades of the police has also been considered. As a result of the report of the Medical Committee appointed to enquire into the question of jail discipline and management, the Government convened a conference of jail experts, who met at Calcutta at the beginning of 1892, and submitted their report towards the end of the cold weather. After considering the whole correspondence, the Government passed orders on the entire question, and circulated to the Local Governments a draft Bill, prepared to give effect to such of the conclusions arrived at as required fresh legislation. The replies of the Local Governments have been received, and the Bill will shortly be introduced into Council. Important changes have also been carried out in the rules and conditions of convict life in the Andamans.

The moral and material welfare of her Majesty's Indian subjects was the subject of much thought under the late administration. A general report on education in India during the years 1887-88 to 1891-92 was submitted in September last by Professor Nash, of Calcutta, and is now under the consideration of the Government of India. Efforts have been made to improve the discipline and moral training in schools and colleges, and encouragement has been given to the diffusion of cheap and useful literature. At the request of the late Viceroy certain provisions of the Medical Act of 1886 have been applied to India, with the object of enabling holders of medical degrees and licenses granted by the Indian Universities to acquire the right of practising in the United Kingdom, or in any other country where the provisions of the Act have been extended. The question of the re-organization of the Educational Department was brought to the attention of the Government by the Public Service Commission some time ago, and is still under consideration. Not only has the suggestion of Lord Lansdowne for the improvement of the system of election of Fellows of the Calcutta University been carried out, but at the instance of his Government intermediate examinations in Arts and the B.A. Examination of the London University are now held at Calcutta, subject to the usual conditions applicable to examinations held at centres out of Great Britain. In dealing with educational matters, mention should also be made of the reorganization which has been effected of the Thomason Engineering College at Rurki. In matters sanitary much has been attempted, and something done. A draft Bill, introduced by the Government in 1889, for the detention of lepers in retreats, called forth very conflicting opinions on the part of the Local Governments. At the instance of the National Leprosy Fund in England a Commission was appointed consisting of three members nominated in England and two nominated in India for the purpose of investigating the disease of leprosy in India. The Commissioners recommended the adoption of the voluntary isolation of lepers; but they believed that neither compulsory nor voluntary segregation would at present effectually stamp out the disease, or even markedly diminish the leper population. Agreeing with most authorities, that the decline of leprosy in Europe had been due principally to improved hygienic habits and surroundings and increased material prosperity, they hoped that a diminution of leprosy in India would result from improved sanitation and good dietetic conditions. The report of the Commissioners has been circulated amongst the Local Governments, and is still under consideration. The somewhat sweeping conclusion that for "practical purposes" leprosy may be regarded as non-contagious has been challenged, well-established facts appearing to show that the dread disease is propagated mainly by contagion. Investigations have also been made into the distressing disease known as *beri beri*. The Government sanction having been obtained, a tentative scheme has been adopted in Bengal, Madras, the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam for the sale of quinine at a low price (in packets of five grains, at one pice apiece) within easy reach of the rural population subject to malarious fever, the agency of the Post Office, and public offices in the interior of districts, such as thanas, police outposts, dispensaries, and the like, being utilised. Lord Lansdowne gave his approval and support to a scheme submitted by the Bombay Government for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute, in connection with the Bacteriological Laboratory at Poona, for the gratuitous treatment of cases of hydrophobia. Subscriptions are being raised for the purpose. Lord Lansdowne's Government intimated their willingness to give the services of a qualified medical officer to take charge of the Institute when it is established. An important forward movement has been the formation of Provincial Sanitary Boards in the different Provinces throughout India. A code of regulations sent home by the late Viceroy in regard to ships from Indian ports carrying Mahomedan pilgrims has been referred by the Secretary of State to a Departmental Committee, and is still under consideration. Measures have been taken to prevent the contravention of the Native Passenger Ships' Act outside Indian territorial waters. A committee was appointed to enunciate the principles upon which the sewage of towns should be dealt with in India; the report of the Committee is now under consideration. Lord Lansdowne in an unostentatious but very thorough fashion did a great deal to improve the sanitation of India.

THE decision of the Unionists' Peers to act on Lord Salisbury's advice and adhere to the contracting out amendment of the Employers Liability Bill, and amend the Parish Councils Bill, was a foregone conclusion. That course was marked out for the House of Lords some months ago, and no secret was made of it in the Opposition press. The purpose is, of course, to place the Government in the dilemma of rejecting finally the Lords' amendments, and thus rendering the longest Session on record abortive, so far as important measures are concerned, or to clip and mar their boasted measures, and thereby disappoint and discourage their own supporters. The Labour representatives through their spokesman, Mr. John Burns, have declared that the Trades Unions of the Kingdom will repudiate as illusory an Employers Liability Act which will enable the employers to force the workmen to contract themselves out of it under pain of losing their employment. The Bill as it was introduced into the House of Commons and passed the third reading, was admittedly drawn up in consultation with the Trades Unions, the great majority of which regard the compulsory clauses as indispensable. There are nevertheless other provisions in the Bill which are of considerable value to the working classes, not the least of them being the abolition of the judge-made law of common employment, which was at one time interpreted and applied in a way that marked great injustice. On the other hand, the men employed on one or two railway companies and some large firms who contribute liberally to their Provident Funds, are apprehensive of losing those contributions if the new liability created by the Bill renders the employer liable to be sued for damages in case of accidents arising from any implied negligence on his part. It is with a view to obtain the support of this section of working men—a support which has gained one seat already for the Opposition—that the contracting out amendment was introduced. It has now been publicly announced that the clause which was rejected by the House of Commons will be again inserted by the Lords. In a similar spirit it has been decided to amend the Parish Councils Bill, which having been read a second time in the Upper House, will in a few days enter on the committee stage. Amendments will be inserted which the House of Commons will have the choice of rejecting and thus making an end of the Bill, or of accepting at the risk of disgusting the rural voter. If both Bills disappear the Opposition will point to a wasted Session and the ineptitude of an incapable ministry, while the Liberals on the other side will tell the electors that the House of Lords only exists to nullify the efforts of the Commons to promote the welfare of the working man and his rural brother. Only a bold prophet would care to predict which of these cries will be the louder or the more efficacious during the next General Election—which like the Spanish Fleet, is not yet in sight.

THE Melbourne papers publish an account of the remarkable career of an English baronet, who died suddenly the other day on board the steamer Adelaide, near Fremantle. Sir Edward Poore was his name, but his honorific prefix was not known to any of his acquaintances except his medical adviser in Melbourne, and to him he was known as Edward Poore, an ordinary working miner. But his story has now been revealed. Sir Edward succeeded to his father's baronetcy in 1838, when he was but twelve and a-half years of age, and at eighteen entered the army as an Ensign in the Scots Fusilier Guards. Four years later he retired, and having married a daughter of the Rev. H. Riddell-Moody, Rector of Chatham, he made a voyage to Canada, where his eldest son, now an officer in the British Navy, was born in 1853. In 1860, he is known to have been in France, and subsequently a second son and two daughters were born. In the early seventies it seems he made his appearance in Australia, and there the most chequered part of his career commenced. He abandoned his wife and children and threw in his lot with a woman with whom he was infatuated. His early days in Australia, it is recorded, were marked by a lavish expenditure of money, no luxury being too costly for him. Thousands of pounds were squandered in jewellery, especially diamonds, for which, right through his colonial career, he manifested an insatiable passion. His supply of ready cash becoming exhausted, he started business as a contractor, and for some time was a successful bridge-builder. Failure followed success, and he became an ordinary day labourer. Again he raised funds, and became an innkeeper. His first venture was the Armadale Hotel, which ultimately resulted in a loss of five thousand pounds. The Grace Darling Hotel in the same town proved successful, and next he had the New Brighton Hotel at Sydney. Bad management and extravagance, however, brought the concern to a termination after six months with a balance of two thousand pounds on the wrong side. He was at this time sixty-eight years of age, but the reported find of gold at Coolgardie allured him to Western Australia. Here, we learn, he was as much a miner as those around him. He had the good fortune to discover a reef. He hastened to Perth and secured a mineral lease, with which he proceeded to Melbourne to form a company in order to provide machinery and work the claim. Failing to come to terms with speculators, he arranged for the machinery himself, and was taking it with him, when he died. Among his papers has been found a diary of his life, and, says the *Age*, there were also discovered evidences among the collection of articles in his trunks, that he had given unbridled scope to his passions, and to that alone he owed his many reverses. How he obtained the money for his various ventures is not yet clear, but a former partner, Dunn, says he sold some of his estates in England. It is also said in Melbourne that Poore on one occasion made a statement that his eldest son Richard died in Sydney some years ago, but that is extremely doubtful; in fact, it may be said, on the authority of the latest edition of Dod, to be untrue, for on that authority we have it that the late Sir Edward's eldest son Richard, who married in 1885 the youngest daughter of Bishop Graves, of Limerick, is a Captain in the Royal Navy, served in the Perak Expedition, was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and served in the Nile Expedition.

YESTERDAY exchange hardened a little, recovering to fourteen pence three-eighths. For an entire week now no further purchases of silver have been made, and it is unlikely that this form of speculation will be resumed for some little time. Friday next the purchasers of silver now on its way to India will have to complete their purchases; and the date is looked forward to with a good deal of interest and some anxiety. The recent heavy purchases of Government of India Paper will also have to be completed on that day. The silver on hand finds few purchasers up-country, and consequently there is no disposition to add to the amount just at present.

THE s.s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 19th instant, left Aden, at 1 p.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive, at Bombay, at 2 p.m., on Saturday.

AFTER completing his fourth tour in the Bombay and Deesa Districts, his Excellency Lieutenant-General C. E. Nairne, C.B., R.A., the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Quarter-master-General; Captain H. J. Mercer, R.A., Military Secretary; and Captain Leckie, A.-D.-C., arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Ahmedabad by the mail-train, and alighted at Church Gate station, where his Excellency was met by Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant-Adjutant-General. The arrival of the Commander-in-Chief was private. His Excellency, accompanied by his Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, drove to his tent on the oOoperage. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the battery to announce the arrival of his Excellency.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. GATACRE, D. S. O. appointed by Government to command the Bombay District, assumed charge of his office, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, from Col. W. Scott, who was temporarily in command. A salute of nine guns was fired from the saluting battery, at 11-30, to mark the event.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, a suit, brought by Sarat Chunder Chatterjee and another against the Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company, was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, the plaintiffs claiming to recover Rs. 8,000 upon certain policies of insurance executed by the Company on the life of their deceased father, Anandaprasad Chatterjee, who died intestate at Calcutta, on the 31st July 1889, while the policies remained in force; leaving the plaintiffs his only sons, heirs, and legal representatives according to Hindu Law. The defence to the suit was that the execution of the policies had been obtained by fraud and misrepresentation. Anandaprasad, the life insured, stated to the medical officer that he was fifty-two years old, and was certainly not more than fifty-five years of age, that he was of sober and temperate habits, not addicted to the use of any narcotic drug, that he was of good health and free from disease. The defendants urged that a fraud had been practised upon them by personation; that they had ascertained that the real Anandaprasad was more than 70 years old at the date of the examination, that he was a confirmed opium-eater, was in a dying state when the policies were being negotiated, that he was entirely broken down in constitution, suffering from diabetes and other diseases, and was an entirely unfit subject to be insured. They urged that the suit ought to be dismissed with costs. The hearing of the evidence has not concluded.

THE election of two Fellows by the Graduates of the Bombay University took place last evening. The three candidates in the field were:—Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., and seconded by Dr. M. G. Deshmukh; (2) Mr. Chintamon Narayen Bhat, proposed by Mr. Vittal Narayen Patke, and seconded by Mr. Nowroji Dorabji Khandalawalla; and (3) Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., and seconded by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad. This was the second occasion on which the Graduates of the Bombay University have exercised the right of electing Fellows of the University. Voting papers were received by Dr. MacDonald, the University Registrar, from 3 to 6 p.m. The following figures show how many votes were registered in favour of the candidates, respectively:—Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama, 242; Mr. Tilak, 221: and Mr. Bhat, 176. The first two candidates have thus been elected, and a report to that effect will be duly made to the Vice-Chancellor by the Registrar.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 29.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar is laid up with a severe attack of influenza, accompanied by inflammation of the right lung and fever.

BEATIFICATION OF JOAN OF ARC.

ROME, JAN. 29.

His Holiness the Pope has approved of the beatification of Joan of Arc.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28.

The vote on the Tariff Bill is fixed for Thursday next, but there is some danger of the Bill being sent back to Committee, as many Democrats are resenting the decision to include the income-tax proposals.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay, at 1 p m., to-day.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 29.

Mr. Fryer, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, who is now visiting the Ruby Mines, will return to Rangoon on 4th February.

MR. WARRY.

Mr. Warry, the Chinese Adviser to the Burma Government, who has been on a visit to Yunnan, returned to Bhamo on Friday.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

The members of the Hemp Drugs Commission arrived at Rangoon from Madras on Sunday, and left for Mandalay the same evening, and will return to Rangoon on 5th February.

THE SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.

The South Lushai Hills will be transferred from Bengal to Assam on April 1, but the Chittagong Hill tracts will remain under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, pending further arrangements. The whole of the Lushai Hills will be in charge of one Superintendent, Mr. Davis, who now controls the northern tracts only.

THE DISTURBANCES IN NYAGARH.

The disturbances in Nyagrah, one of the tributary mahals, have come to an end. Mr. Cook, Commissioner of Orissa, having by a personal visit to the tract arranged matters between the Raja and the Khonds.

The manager of the State, who apparently has been responsible in part for the misunderstanding which led to the recent outbreak, has been removed from his office. Mr. Cook has returned to Cuttack.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION OF COLONELS.

It has been decided that promotion by selection of Colonels in the Indian Staff Corps to the rank of Major-Generals shall be altered. Instead of every second vacancy on the Indian establishment being filled from the selected list, every fourth vacancy will be so disposed of. This will have the effect of mitigating the hardship under which selected Colonels suffer direct pecuniary loss on promotion so long as they remain unemployed.

LORD BERESFORD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

Lord Beresford leaves for Lucknow to-night and returns to Calcutta and joins H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar's shooting party ; then returning to Calcutta and sailing direct for England.

A PROCLAMATION PARADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 29.

A parade of the troops in garrison was held this morning, on the general parade-ground, at 8 o'clock to hear the proclamation, announcing the new Viceroy, Lord Elgin, as Governor-General. There was not a very large gathering of spectators, and the parade was soon over. The troops were drawn up in quarter-columns in the following order :—The 27th Field Battery occupied the right of the column ; the 2nd Bombay Lancers, under Colonel Jones, came next ; the 1st Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, the 13th Bombay Infantry, and the 4th Bombay Rifles, under the command of Colonel Tandy, of the 25th Bombay Rifles ; the 2nd Infantry Brigade under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Goldsmith, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, consisting of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and the 25th Bombay Rifles. The massed bands were placed in rear of the line in the centre. The General Commanding the District, Major-General Blundell, with Captain Upperton, A.-D.-C., and Captain Brunker, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, came on the ground, at 8 o'clock, and took command. A royal salute of thirty-one guns was fired, and the troops then formed up in three sides of a square. The proclamation was then read by the General Commanding and vernacular translations read to the native regiments by their Commanding Officers. When the line was re-formed the troops presented arms, the Bands playing the National Anthem. The troops shortly afterwards moved off the ground. A similar parade was held at Kirkee, at the same time.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, JAN. 29.

Tribhovandas reported as to the accused Adum Haussi's illness, and the court ordered his release on bail. The prosecution next called Sankleshwar Surveyor. He said four maps made by him were put in Veraval. Doctor Sitaram Balaji was the next witness called; he described the injuries on the persons of those killed and wounded in the riots. Mr. Branson cross-examined both the witnesses. The trial has been adjourned till to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 27.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Karachi this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, JAN. 29.

H. M. S. Boadicea, from Calcutta, arrived.

COLOMBO, JAN. 29.

Mail steamer Peshawur, from Calcutta, arrived.

Mail steamer Britannia, from Aden, arrived.

The steamer Rosetta arrived here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, JAN. 29.

The steamers Ravenna and Formosa arrived here this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Lindisfarne arrived at Hongkong, on the 28th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats flat.

Good Dhollers	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
[illegible] per cent. Rupee Paper	60 7-8
Bar Silver	30¼

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 13.

YORKSHIRE COUNTY CRICKET : SPOILS TO THE CONQUERORS.

WITH the mercury in the thermometer steadfastly retiring from summer-heat towards zero, it may seem passing strange to write you upon cricket. Still there is a saneness in this apparent madness. Know you not that on the 13th of this month the Yorkshire County Cricket team are to be dined and wined to celebrate their brilliant series of victories during last season, and to toast their noble selves as the champions of last year. Yes, a banquet to the players ! Think of that. It moves me to pose as a jingler thus :—

A banquet for Brown, the best of our scorers
A banquet for Long John, young Jackson, and Hawke,
A banquet for George, the "spanker" of "fourers,"
A banquet for Wainwright, a smart son of York ;
A banquet for Hunter and smiting Sellers,
A banquet for Moorhouse and swift trundler Hirst.
A banquet for Peel, the best of all "fellers."
For in cricketing prowess Yorkshire is first.

The metre may be quaint. Don't dwell on it. I have taken that from a "Ballad of Cricket," by Mr. Douglas Sladen, but do ponder on the hearty good feeling which pervades the rhyme. You know we can't really celebrate anything in England without a dinner. It isn't possible to do so. Hence the Yorkshire eleven are to be wined and dined in the good old British style. Well, the Yorkshire men deserve their junketting, for they acquitted themselves well. I believe it was not possible to entertain the players earlier, as some of the amateurs could not find time for such a gathering ere the Christmas and New Year vacation. I am told that there is grumbling in some parts of Yorkshire because the arrangements are being carried out by the "Sheffield section." Now, I am not a Tyke, and can't be accused of partiality when I say that Sheffield deserves to take the lead in the management of Yorkshire cricket. There are no keener sportsmen in the broad-acred shire than the Blades, who have supported county cricket right nobly. And the love of cricket in Sheffield is not merely of to-day. We can read of Sheffield engaging in cricket matches over one hundred years ago. Such constancey deserves some reward. I know that this is only the opinion of an old fogey, a fossil, a "foreigner," if you like, but it's honest. I think, then, that this is a fitting opportunity to take a retrospect of Yorkshire county cricket.

FORMATION OF THE YORKSHIRE CLUB.

It was early in the "sixties" when county cricket developed considerably. During 1863 and 1864 fully half-a-dozen county clubs were organized, and matches between the shires became more general. In 1863 Yorkshire and Middlesex sprang into existence, and in this year the Northerners played four matches, the most notable, with their powerful Nottingham neighbours, whom they met in the tented field at Bradford. It was, however, not until 1864 that the Yorkshire matches were arranged and managed by the new organization. The committee as constituted in 1864 differed from that chosen at the inaugural meeting the year before, and charged with the duty of making all preliminary arrangements. In 1864 it consisted of the following thirteen gentlemen :—Messrs. M. J. Ellison, E. Tozer, G. Kinder, A. Tofield, J. T. Dobb, Henry Sampson, G. Hawksley, W. Hill, W. Prest, E. Birks, R. Gillot, C. Thornhill, and J. B. Wolstinholm, hon. sec. If you turn to that invaluable book, Wisden's Almanack for 1894, page 2 of "plain figures," you will find that Mr. M. J. Ellison is president of Yorkshire to-day, and that Mr. J. B. Wolstinholm is still the secretary. Surely such prolonged services as these deserve the very heartiest thanks of all lovers of cricket in the county. Such managers confer simply incalculable benefits upon the world of sport.

YORKSHIRE IN 1864.

In 1864 Yorkshire played seven matches, the odd number being caused by the non-fulfilment of the return with Kent. The representatives of the broad-acred shire won two out of the seven, and lost four, the remaining match being drawn. The draw was the first match of the season with Surrey, at Bramall-lane, when Yorkshire were deprived of the services of George Anderson, and Surrey of Caffyn, Cæsar, and Lockyer, owing to the fact that George Parr's team had not then—and it was mid-June—returned from Australia. Still there was some interesting play, for curly-haired, bright little Jupp scored 41 and 110, and Luke Greenwood 65 for Yorkshire. Later in the month, when George Anderson was home again, Yorkshire beat Notts at Trent Bridge. In the second innings of Yorkshire George Anderson carried out his bat for 99, and oddly enough his county were the victors by exactly the same number of runs. On July 4th and 5th Yorkshire for the first time met Cambridgeshire, then in the zenith of their power. The match, which was played in the University town, was organized to celebrate the return of the English eleven from the Antipodes, and was for the benefit of that never-to-be-forgotten triumvirate, Hayward, Carpenter, and Tarrant. Each of this trio was presented with a goblet at a dinner at the Red Lion Inn. Cambridgeshire won this match as well as the return at Bramall-lane. And by the way in the return Tom Hayward (who has a descendant playing for Surrey to-day) made a drive for seven. Yorkshire defeated Kent, but had to strike their colours to Surrey and Notts in the return engagements. This is an outline of the first season of Yorkshire, when the fixtures were arranged and the matches managed by the county committee. The record was not too encouraging.

CHAMPIONS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

"Wisden" for 1867 only gives the records of three matches played by Yorkshire in the previous year, 1866. One of these was won by Cambridgeshire in one innings with 67 runs to spare. The Cantabs evidently relished the bowling of Atkinson and Hodgson, for Carpenter, our present umpire, was not out 97, and Hayward rattled up 78. The first match with Notts was drawn, but in the second the Midland shire conquered with nine wickets in hand. This again was not much encouragement for the Northerners. I am anxious not to weary you with an infinitude of detail, but it is well to see how Yorkshire persevered in the face of discouragement. They were good sportsmen. Their reward came sooner than was expected, for in 1867 Yorkshire were for the first time the champion county. Their eleven absolutely swept all their opponents ruthlessly aside, and never sustained defeat—a really remarkable performance for such a young county. They routed Surrey at the Oval by an innings and 111 runs, and at Bramall-lane by 184 runs, while they were revenged on Cambridgeshire by a brace of victories after great struggles, for the first of these, at Wisbeach, only left the Tykes one wicket in hand, and in the second, at Dewsbury, they had but four wickets to spare. In 1867 the memorable wars of the Roses were revived by the cricket rivalry of the houses of York and Lancaster. Only the year previous had Lancashire formed a county team, but eventually they threw down the gauntlet to their eastern neighbours. At Whalley Yorkshire triumphed by an innings and 36, at Manchester by 156 runs, and at Middlesbrough by an innings and 40. The only moderate satisfaction that Lancashire enjoyed this season over Yorkshire was when the Gentlemen of the two counties opposed each other at Manchester on July 9, 10, and 11, 1867. The Lancastrians, who batted first, compiled such an immense aggregate as 586. Towards this Mr. E. B. Rowley, one of the mainstays of his shire, contributed 219, Mr. E. Whittaker 146 not out, and Mr. J. F. Leese, Q.C., M.P., the new Recorder of Manchester, 72. Still the mach was drawn, for the Yorkshiremen also batted well. However much Mr. Ellison may hate the word "championship," and desire it to be wiped out of our dictionaries, we should remember on such a festive occasion as this the men who first bestowed the honour of champion county upon Yorkshire. Some of them are known to fame and some are not. I have carefully extracted their names and arranged them alphabetically. They are :—G. Anderson, G. Atkinson, J. Berry, Britton, T. Brownhill, Burman, W. Cuttell, T. Darnton, G. Dawson, T. Emmett, G. Freeman, L. Greenwood, G. Holdgate, Roger Iddison, J. Joy, J. E. Lee, Lynas, George Pinder, E. B. Rawlinson, J. Rowbotham, G. Savile, J. Smith, E. Stephenson, J. Thewlis and A. J. Wilkinson. These are the first famous Yorkshire cricketers. May their memories be kept green. Many of them have joined the great majority, but the two most celebrated are still in the land of the living, for George Freeman is now in business as an auctioneer at Malton, and Tom Emmett is the cricket coach at Rugby School.

ADVANCING IN YEARS AND HONOURS.

But t's time to be jogging along towards 1893. In 1868 and 1869 Notts were the foremost county, but Yorkshire were not far behind. Indeed, in 1869, Yorks were the only eleven that overthrew the cracks of Nottingham. As each county insisted on relying upon native talent, and as each county produced mostly professionals, the rivalry between them was exceedingly keen. Since 1867 Ephraim Lockwood had come to the front, and Freeman and Emmett had become the best bowlers in England; taking rank with J. C. Shaw, George Wootton, Willsher, and Howitt—all honoured names. Yorkshire were soon destined to again secure premier honours, for, says Wisden, "the champion cricketing county for 1870 was unquestionably Yorkshire." Why do you want to abolish that sweet word "champion," Mr. Ellison ? In 1870 Yorkshire won five matches and drew one, so that they were undefeated. Yorkshire beat Notts by two runs and the Marylebone club by one wicket. And then cynics sneer and declare that there is no excitement in our summer game. In the struggle with Notts we read that Roger Iddison was half an hour making eight runs, while Emmett, who secured a pair of spectacles, batted for over half an hour without scoring. Evidently there were players who believed in the block system before Louis Hall, Dicky Barlow, and poor sensitive Scotton. In May 1870 the Marylebone club passed a law that "The bowler . . . shall bowl one over before he change wickets, which he shall be permitted to do twice in the same innings, and no bowler shall bowl more than two overs in succession." When the excitement in the Notts match was at its height, Dick Daft accentuated and increased the tension by appealing to the umpires—George Chatterton and John Lillywhite—against the right of Emmett to bowl from a certain wicket, as he had already changed ends the legal number of times. This appeal was allowed, but it brought on Ephraim Lockwood, who in three overs took the last two wickets for five runs, and so amid a storm of Yorkshire cheers the Tykes gained the victory. During the next year or two Allen Hill and Andrew Greenwood came out, but in 1871, 1872, and 1873 Yorkshire were not seen at their best by any means. We must not forget to allude to the fact that in 1873 George Ulyett made his first appearance with the county team, and that in the next year, 1874, Yorkshire were again the champions. Bother this word ; I can't do with it Mr. Ellison. In 1875 and 1876 the Northern shire were fairly successful, but it was 1879 before they again climbed up to the position of honour. They deteriorated sadly in 1880, were second in 1881, third in 1882, and actually headed the county roll once more in 1883. During 1883, 1884, and 1885 the rivalry between Notts and Yorkshire was intense. Although Yorkshire had to play second fiddle in the two last years. I shall never forget the delight of the Tykes when they thrashed Notts at Trent Bridge, in July 1885, by an innings and 28 runs. Irwin Grimshaw scored 114, Fred Lee 101, and William Bates 72 towards a total of 424, to which Notts feebly responded with 187 and 209. Tom Emmett jumped the wickets and frisked about like a young colt, and poor Joe Hunter followed his example, while Alfred Shaw was correspondingly down in the doldrums. Ah, 'tis but eight years ago, though only Ulyett and Peel are still left to play for their native shire. Preston and Hunter have "gone before," and Hall, Grimshaw, Billy Bates, Fred Lee, Tom Emmett, Peate, and G. P. Harrison no longer participate in first-class cricket.

UP-TO-DATE.

After 1885 the Yorkshire eleven went very much to the bad, and the county committee were sorely exercised to recruit their ranks by good players. But cricketers are born, not made. They cannot be picked up on the roadside like blackberries. In 1889 Yorkshire lost ten matches out of 14, and again in 1891 ten out of 16. This was positively heart-breaking, but it could not be avoided. It is impossible to manufacture cricketers on any known plan. There is no royal road to skill in the peaceful tented field. Lord Hawke was interviewed by the *Yorkshire Post*, and his Lordship showed excellent sense when he remarked : "People must remember when they criticise the Yorkshire team that first-class cricketers are not born and bred every day. We don't come across men like Peate, Bates, Peel, and Ulyett every day." This is true, and yet I know county committees who expect to pick up first-class players whenever they look round. It is not to be done. The Yorkshire committee played a series of colts matches, and worked desperately hard. They had their reward, for in 1892 the team won and lost an equal number of matches, but in 1893 they secured 12 victories out of 16 engagements, which is about the best thing Yorkshire have ever done—even when they have been champions (can't help it, Mr. Ellison)—as the following table of their best years will show :—

	Matches played	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
1867	7	7	0	0
1870	6	5	0	1
1874	12	8	3	1
1879	12	7	2	3
1883	14	8	2	4
1893	16	12	3	1

VETERNAS TO BE HONOURED.

The successes of Yorkshire in byegone days have been due to such men as George Freeman, Tom Emmett, George Anderson, E. B. Rawlinson, Ephraim Lockwood, Roger Iddison, Allan Hill, George Pinder, Luke and Andrew Greenwood, John Thewlis, Edmund Peate, Billy Bates, Louis Hall, George Ulyett, Bobby Peel, the Hunters, and Lord Hawke. These have largely been the makers of Yorkshire cricket. And to still further reduce the number I should select George Freeman, Tom Emmett, E. Lockwood, Billy Bates, George Ulyett, and Bobby Peel. In this six we have some of the very best cricketers who ever donned flannels. Both W. G. Grace and Richard Daft agree in declaring that George Freeman was the best fast bowler they ever played against. On mathematical principles it can be shown that Freeman has only been rivalled by Alfred Shaw and the high-spirited Tom Emmett. Moreover, Freeman could [illegible] bit. Tom Emmett has delivered as many wides as several first-class bowlers put together, but he has always been mindful of the proverb—after a wide a wicket. No one ever bowled more thoughtfully than Emmett. Billy Bates and Ephraim Lockwood were grand all-round cricketers. It was a national calamity when Bates was injured in Australia. George Ulyett, like Tom Emmett, requires a book to chronicle his famous exploits. He has played for Yorkshire for twenty-one seasons, and the old warhorse is still useful. Next to Ulyett, who has enjoyed a benefit, Peel is the oldest member of the eleven, and he is to be accorded his benefit at Bradford in Bank Holiday week. I have much to tell you concerning "Sir Robert," as he is familiarly termed, but it shall be nearer August.

THE ELEVEN OF TO-DAY.

There is no reason why the Yorkshire team should not add to the laurels they secured last season. Some four years back, when Lord Hawke was interviewed, he said to a reporter : "I don't believe there is a sounder young bat in Yorkshire than Brown at the present time. A man like him has to be made; he has the ability, it only needs devoloping and training, and if we were to leave him out he would be snapped up by Lancashire or some other county to-morrow." Never were truer prophetic words uttered. Last season young Brown, of Driffield, scored more runs than any man in the team, namely, 712, and enjoyed an average of 28·12 for 15 completed innings, Tunnicliffe, long Jack o' Pudsey, ran him close with 28·9, and Mr. A. Sellars, a Keighley amateur of high class, was third with 27·3. In bowling Wainwright, Peel, and Hirst carried all before them. The Yorkshire team consists of young men. Thus Brown was born in 1869, Tunnicliffe in 1866, Mr. Sellars in 1870, Wainwright in 1865, Mr. Jackson in 1870, Moorhouse in 1866, Wardall in 1863, D Hunter in 1862, and Mr. E. Smith in 1869. Ulyett and Peel alone belonging to the "fifties." Under these circumstances one may reasonably expect to see Yorkshire train on.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th January, 1894, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1893 of 19,626 maunds and Rs. 10,746 in the earnings.

SURGEON-COLONEL C. P. COSTELLO, F.R.C.S. Bengal Medical Department, Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, has been permitted to retire from the Service, with effect from the 1st instant.

A GERMAN WINTER RESORT.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

WIESBADEN, JAN. 11.

WIESBADEN in winter is not the lively place that a summer visitor finds it. Instead of the extra genial summer heat, which might be accounted for by the hot springs, or by any more occult cause, we have several degrees of cold. Since the first of January the thermometer steadily records 4° or 6° below freezing point (Reaumur). To people accustomed to the homely Fahrenheit it feels below zero. One arrives here armed with expectations culled from guide-books, or gathered from partial critics, and one looks forward joyfully to enjoying the "mild winter residence," described unblushingly by both. That Wiesbaden may be the warmest winter resort in Germany, it would not be safe to dispute. We have had frost consistently for the last twelve days. No half measures about it. Steady, clear-frost, which is entirely a merit in winter. But it is a shock to the system trained to expect soft air and balmy breezes. I read in a very enticing guide-book that the hot springs with which the regions under Wiesbaden are ever bubbling, keep the place warm, and do not let snow remain long on the ground. Pure travellers' stories. Here they say the vicinity of the hot baths show three degrees less cold than the rest of Wiesbaden. Even granting that it does not bring us within the bounds of a mild climate. Fortunately, the houses and hotels are in most instances supplied with double windows. These save dwellers in-doors from the too wintry wind. I confess that the discovery of these double windows when I first arrived, filled me with consternation, and I had to set to work hard to readjust my ideas. It seemed such a frank admission of the severity of the climate. The air, however, is as dry as one could wish. We shall see, in the inevitable thaw, if dampness here has the depressing effect which renders our own British Isles so trying. We have the satisfaction of knowing that on the night of the 2nd January in common only with Paris we registered the lowest temperature attained all over Northern Europe, except in one small place, well within the Arctic circle. I believe this record has since been beaten in Kent, if not in other parts of the United Kingdom. The winter inhabitants of Wiesbaden live up to their climate. They look well, are cheerful, and skate unweariedly. The children are specially healthy-looking. All, old and young, dress warmly in furs, muffs, and hoods, and wear everything that can protect them against the robust cold. Most of your readers know Wiesbaden well enough in the season, and will remember with pleasure their days in the Taunus, that endless resort for delightful exercise, their excursions to the innumerable neighbouring picturesque spots, all near enough for a fairly hardy pedestrian. Falkenstein, Frauenstein, Cronberg, are within easy reach, and if one really wants mountain climbing and splendid views, we can attempt Alt Konig and Grosse Faldberg. For these ascents we must wait till the days lengthen and till the spring weather begins to shake out the new tassels of the fir and larch. The Curhaus is to Wiesbaden in the winter what the Yacht Club is to Bombay, only more, much more. One can have concerts of different values (in music) about twelve times a week on a fair average. All the newspapers and periodicals that the most unfettered mind wants to read are on the tables. Outside these is a fine sheet of water now crowded with skaters. There was a masked ball on the 6th to wind up Christmas festivities. For this the milliners' shops had prepared the most dainty and deceptive devices. This mention of shops reminds me that one must not run away with the idea that Wiesbaden is a place for deep and reconstructive economy. It is cheap for those who expect to find it dear, and dear for those who expect to find it cheap. But one finds a healthy, bright, clean, sunny town. The Vaterland does all it can to make the place a success in the matter of health. There are no lazy municipalities here, there may be none for all I know yet about the place, but whoever is responsible for keeping the streets, pathways, &c., &c., orderly and clean, keeps them without reproach. I saw the day after the snow left off, a number of soldiers, armed with shovels and brooms. They were certainly returning to barracks, and the weapons may have been only for the cleaning of their own precincts, but it struck me that it would not be at all a bad idea, in a strictly military country like this, to give the soldier something to do besides parades and pipe-clay. But, alas ! I could not ask for information, as my power over the language which Mark Twain says it would take a grown-up person thirty years to learn, is of the most weak and limited nature. Later I may be able to give you some more cheery account of our weather and the world around us.

A VISITOR FROM MADRAS.

"THEM as has money and no brains were made for them as has brains and no money," is a piece of proverbial philosophy with the authorship of which the Claimant is credited. It is one, too, that does not lack believers in India to judge from the recent adventures of a certain Madrasee who came to this city about a fortnight ago. The news of his forthcoming visit had already been transmitted to Bombay by telegraph as he was wanted by the police on a charge of theft of money. The new-comer was, however, sufficiently modest to wish to escape the honour of a reception at the railway station, for he took advantage of the darkness to leave the train before it arrived at the platform. It so happened that a constable had been recently drafted here from Madras, who was familiar with the visitor, and the Commissioner of Police was desirous that this acquaintance should not be allowed to drop. Accordingly, the constable kept on the watch, and last Thursday evening ran his prey to earth at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla. It was found that the man had been by no means idle during his sojourn in Bombay, and that after engaging rooms under an assumed name, at the Adelphi Hotel, he secured the services of a Parsee, at a salary of Rs. 75 a month, informing him that he was desirous of obtaining a large and conspicuous office in readiness for a consignment of goods worth some £18,000 about a month later. During the day this would-be merchant usually visited several business firms in the Fort, in company with his Parsee "godown-keeper," to whom he assigned the duty of paying the gharry hire. He also advertised largely for a "godown-keeper," and a cashier, and received 150 applications from people who were apparently prepared to assent to the stipulation made in the advertisement that "cash security would be required as deposit from the applicants approved of." After the labours of the day, this enterprising gentleman was accustomed to dine at the Victoria Terminus Refreshment Rooms, and attended the theatre nightly. The man was about to receive a deposit of Rs. 500 from his Parsee "godown-keeper," and his ready money had almost entirely disappeared, when his promising career was cut short by a call from the erstwhile Madras constable. The adventurer has now been transferred to Madras, where his erratic movements are about to be enquired into.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A passage in the report of the Girls' School, published in your paper of Saturday last, reads, "Mr. Savage has continued to teach Mathematics to the higher standards." It should be, "Mr. Limaye." It will be obvious that the mistake arose in transcribing from the likeness in appearance of the two names when hurriedly and imperfectly written. All Mr. Savage's educational energies are devoted to the Boys' School, and Mr. Limaye must not lose the credit which is his due : these are my reasons for troubling you with this explanation, which I ask you kindly to insert.—Yours, &c., THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE objection lodged by Captain Ross against Samban's win on account of an alleged cross in the first race for the "Bedouin Stakes," on Saturday last, has been withdrawn, and the race is, therefore, adjudged to Samban, which was ridden by Ibrahim. The sixth race for "Polo Scurry" having been postponed on Saturday, owing to darkness, it has been added to the programme for Saturday next.

MILITARY NEWS.

A GRANT of Rs. 3,500 will be given next year towards the construction of a church at Lansdowne.

IT has been decided to postpone the equipment and training of horse and field batteries in signalling.

LIEUTENANT MACLURE, 2nd battalion Manchester Regiment, has been appointed to the Army Pay Department.

CAPTAINS W. BROMILOW and A. J. Chapman, Dublin Fusiliers, are posted to the 1st and 2nd battalions respectively.

IT has been notified that in future a 2nd Lieutenant on promotion to Lieutenant will, unless otherwise ordered, remain posted to the battalion in which he is serving.

SANCTION has been accorded to the wing of the 42nd Gurkhas at Hampur moving into Langthobal, for the present occupying temporary lines run up for the 28th Bombay Infantry.

SURG.-COL. C. McD. CUFFE C. B., P.M.O., Belfast District, is under orders for India, in relief of Surg.-Col. Walsh, who will, till promoted to a higher grade, act as P.M.O , Madras.

THE following Royal Engineer subalterns will probably embark on the 25th proximo for duty in India :—N. M. Hemming, J. M. C. Colvin, H. J. Walker, G. R. Hearn and J. B. Barsto.

THE batteries which came home from India in the Loodiana have taken over quarters as follows :—T. Baty. R.H.A. at Dorchester, the 19th Field Baty. at Christchurch, the 20th Field Baty. at Shorncliffe, and the 76th Field Baty. at Longford.

LIEUTENANT H. J. MADOCKS, Welsh Fusiliers, J. Golding, West Kent Regiment, A. M. Bent, Munster Fusiliers, have been detailed to attend the next class of instruction for Acting Paymasters to be assembled at the Controller's Office, Calcutta, on the 1st proximo.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India :—Major the Hon'ble M. Curzon, Rifle Brigade, for 6 months, on private affairs ; Lieutenant E. Bagwell-Purefoy, 16th Lancers, for 10 months ; Lieutenant F. W. B. Dyne, East Kent Regiment, for 9 months ; Lieutenant T. M. Young, 16th Lancers, for 6 months ; and Major W. C. James, 16th Lancers, for 8 months ; all on medical certificate.

THE following officers have recently resigned their commission in the Egyptian Army and have joined their regiments or taken up other appointments :—Col. J. H. Wode house, C.B., C.M.G., R.A. ; Capt. T. P. B. Terman, D.S.O., Manchester Regt. ; Capt. A.M. Caulfield, D.S.O., Border Regt. ; Major G. G. Cunningham, Derbyshire Regt. ; Lieut. F. L. Adam, Scots Guards. The following will leave the Egyptian Army in the course of this year, viz. :—Col. H.M.L. Rundle, D.S.O., R.A. ; Lt.-Col. F. W. Benson, half-pay, 17th Lancers ; Capt. C. G. H. Sitwell, Manchester Regt. ; Capt. T. E. Hickman, D.S.O., Worcestershire Regt. ; Capt. H. G. Dunning, D.S.O., R. Fus. ; and Lieut. G. C. C. d'Aguilar, 17th Lancers. Surg. Capt. W. P. G. Graham also resigns his commission in the Egyptian Army on his marriage.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co's s.s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 19th instant, left Aden at 1 p.m., yesterday, and may be excepted to arrive at Bombay, at 2 p.m., on Saturday. She brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Lieut A H Battye, Miss Stanger Leathes, Lieut G C Knight, Mr and Mrs Lovett, Mrs and Miss Dodson, Miss Aldworth, Mr and Mrs Lee, child and infant, Capt Rutherford Clarke, Mrs Carstensen, Miss M W Davis, Dr H P and Mrs Dimmock, Rev E Kershaw, Miss Buchanan, Mr T W Anderson, Miss Dunsterville, Lieut N A H Budd, Lieut Festing, Mr. P D Cama, Mr C E Lloyd, Mrs Whyte, Mrs Moriarty, infant, and ayah, Mrs E J Medley, Rev R Wilson, Capt and Mrs D B Thomas, Mr. H J Davies, Mr J R Watt, Surg-Capt and Mrs Davoren, Mrs Mitchell, child, and infant, Surg-Major R James, Miss Finch-Hatton, Miss Abbot, Mrs Holmes and infant, Mr Remington, Mrs Panes, Miss Sandford, Mr E Harris, Mr Balfour Lees, Mr Ellis, Mr Jas Hesford, Mr and Mrs Barndale, Mr Allan Hasdrell, Capt Downie, Mrs King, Mr E C Richards.

From Brindsi.—Mr H F Silcock, Mr A Mull, Mr and Mrs Loening; Surg-Major E C Hare, Mrs J N Stuart, Mr C J Dalby, Mr C G H Fawcett, Mr B Frank Jones, Mr and Mrs G Cotton, Mr H Barlow, Mr F C Harrison, Mr and Mrs J English, Mr A G Christiansen, Rev and Mrs Mainwaring, Mr F Lang, Mr W Neilson, Mr F G Maclean, Mr Lipton and valet, Mrs C H Hill, Major R Hadow, Mr J M Holmes, Mr D Ross Johnson, Colonel and Mrs F D Mander, Mr L Haner, Mr Bonanger, Capt D J and Mrs Shaw, Mr and Mrs Ezra.

From Ismailia.—The Earl of Dunmore, Mr J Hargreaves.

For Madras.—Mr G K and Mrs Winter, Miss Winter, Mr E Noble, Mr A W Rudisill, Mr H F Stanley, Mr R P Bennett, Mr J W Rudisill, Mr Jefferson, Mr J B Stubbs.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay).—Mr B McMullen, Miss Hurst, Major T H Mackenzie, Lieut C A Cleghorn.

For Sydney (via Bombay).—Mr W Patrick, Mr D T Timms, Mr J McKeown.

For Yokohama (via Bombay).—Lord Dormer.

For Wellington (via Bombay).—Mr and Mrs E H Collier, Miss Hillstead.

ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

FROM 9 o'clock yesterday morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, the Municipal Assessment Ward Office, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, at Dadar, was the scene of much bustle and excitement, in consequence of a contested election of a Municipal Councillor of the Mahim Ward being held there, and Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner, who was specially appointed to supervise the whole arrangement of the election, had a busy day. Mr. Pranjivandass Caliandass who represented the rate-payers of the Mahim Ward in the Municipal Corporation, having resigned his seat, three gentlemen, viz., Messrs. Damodhar Lukhmidas Khimji, Ardeshir Framji Unwalla, and Raghunath Mukund had come out in the field, but owing to the fact that one of the candidates withdrew from the field, the excitement had a little dwindled down and the voting was not so brisk as the canvassing. Messrs. Unwalla and Damodhar Lukhmidass, the remaining candidates, fought out their battle with vigour, and the scenes incidental to a keenly-contested election were not infrequent. The Mahim Ward, according to the Census returns of 1891, contains a population of 43,998, and the number of enrolled voters are 284 persons, of whom there are 31 Europeans, 34 Portuguese and Eurasians, 2 Jews and Armenians, 93 Hindus, 52 Parsees, and 67 Mahomedans. The interesting feature of the election was the presence of several lady-voters. In this ward there are seventeen lady-voters, eleven of whom exercised their franchise, four of them being Parsees, three Hindus, two Portuguese, and one Mahomedan. One Hindu and one Mahomedan lady-voter gave their votes to Mr. Damodhar Lukhmidass Khimji, while the rest of the voting of the ladies was in favour of Mr. Unwalla. The election had been from 9 a.m. to 11a.m. very brisk, but nothing of any unusual nature occurred throughout the day. The following are the numbers of votes registered at different hours for each of the candidates:—At noon Mr. Unwalla 75 votes, Mr. Damodhar Lakhmidass Khimji 25; at 3 p.m. 91 votes for Mr. Unwalla and 51 for Mr. Damodhar ; at 4-30 p.m, Mr. Unwalla was able to increase his figure by 12 votes, while Mr. Damodhur raised his number from 51 to 55 ; at 6 p.m. Mr. Unwalla carried his figure to 108, while his opponent brought his figure to only 58, the former gentleman having secured a majority of 40 votes over the latter. This successful result being declared, Mr. Unwalla was heartily congratulated by his friends, who had assembled to learn the result. About sixty or sixty-five rate-payers could not exercise their franchise from illness and other causes. Mr. Brunton was assisted by three polling clerks (one European and two Hindus). The result of the election will probably be officially declared to-day, as both candidates at the close of the election, agreed not to challenge their respective votes.

AN article from the pen of M. Lockroy appeared on the 11th inst., in the *Eclair*, discussing the contingency of a war between France and Great Britain. Such a result, the writer says, he does not desire, but the Minister of war must face this eventuality since Great Britain keeps it constantly before her eyes. M. Lockroy is of opinion that England foresees only one danger, and that is the closing of her ocean trade routes ; but to render this danger a serious one the enemy would require to have a large number of very powerful cruisers and numerous and efficient torpedo boats on the high seas, as well as good harbours of refuge in the Mediterranean, in Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis, in the Atlantic and in Ocenia. "This war," says M. Lockroy, in conclusion, "is the only one that could be waged with Great Britain, and as the latter country will always be able to build more ships than France, and to build them more cheaply, we must construct cruisers making up in speed what they lack in number."

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

AFTER eighteen years' service in India, Lord William Beresford has this week relinquished the post of Military Secretary to the Viceroy, and leaves the Empire amidst the regrets and good wishes of a very large circle of friends. His military service dates back from May, 1867, when he entered the Queen's Royal Lancers as second-lieutenant. He was raised to the rank of lieutenant three years later, and obtained his captaincy in July 1876. His first experience in actual fighting was gained in the following year, when his regiment was sent out for the Jowaki Afreedee Expedition, and he received his first decoration of a medal with clasp on the return of the expedition in 1878. Lord William served in the Zulu War in 1879, and was present in the engagement at Ulundi. The official record of the way in which he then earned the Victoria Cross reads thus :—"Awarded for gallant conduct in having at great personal risk, during the retirement of the reconnoitring party across the White Umoolosi River, on 3rd July, 1879, turned to assist Sergeant Fitzmaurice, 1st Battalion 24th Foot, (whose horse had fallen with him) mounted him behind him on his horse and brought him away in safety under the close fire of the Zulus, who were in great force and coming in quickly. Lord William Beresford's position was rendered most dangerous from the fact that Sergeant Fitzmaurice twice nearly pulled him from his horse." It was the Afghan campaign of 1878-80 which brought Lord William out to India, and he was present at the capture of Ali Musjid, his gallantry there being favourably commented on in despatches. He was raised to the rank of major in July 1881, and a year later was appointed Military Secretary to the Viceroy Lord Ripon. In 1884 he was re-appointed by the new Viceroy, the Earl of Dufferin, and in 1886 served with the Burmese Expedition, and his gallantry therein gained for him the rank of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel. "Lord Bill," as he is familiarly known in Calcutta and Simla, carried out the duties of Military Secretary to the Viceroy with such consummate tact and skill that Lord Lansdowne acted wisely in following the example of the diplomatist who preceded him in the Viceroyalty, by not making a new appointment. At the commencement of the present year general satisfaction was felt that Lord William's worth had been testified to by the Queen in his elevation to a Knighthood of the Order of the Indian Empire, of which he was already a Companion. Lord William is as keen a sportsman as his distinguished brother Charlie, and in racing scarcely ever suffered defeat. His stable has been for years the mainstay of Calcutta racing. He had always horses to run and to back, bought freely, and was exuberantly cheerful when luck was against him. It is a by no means easy matter for a Military Secretary to satisfy the wishes of those who throng the Viceregal halls, but Lord William always proved so kindly and considerate an official that he retained his great popularity amongst all classes during the whole twelve years. At a farewell dinner given in his honour at Calcutta three weeks ago, a speaker very aptly described the late Military Secretary as "a typical soldier, a capable official, an undefeated sportsman, and a man of mark amongst us." One morning last week the members of the office establishment of the Military Secretary presented their retiring chief with a silver inkstand nearly a thousand rupees in value, and accompanied by a photograph of a group of office assistants. An address was also presented in the course of which the signatories said : "We feel certain that your great abilities, energy, and infinite capacity for work mark you out for a brilliant future, and none will watch that career with greater interest than we who owe so much to you. It is with reference to your relations with us that we would more particularly speak. We have invariably received the utmost courtesy and consideration at your hands, making service under you a positive pleasure. You have interested yourself in our welfare ungrudgingly, and forwarded by every means in your power the interests of each, often at the cost of considerable inconvenience and trouble to yourself. So great has been our faith in your kindness of heart that we have never hesitated to appeal to you in our difficulties, feeling sure of your assistance. Even to our faults your justice has been tempered by mercy, thus endearing yourself to us all. Your memory, be assured, will live in our hearts long after your departure from these shores to a well-earned repose among those nearest and dearest to you in your native land, which may well be proud of such a son."

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT.

MR. WESTLAND'S STATEMENT.

AT the Legislative Council meeting on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Westland said :—I trust the President will permit me to make a short statement regarding the facts in connection with this Bill because it is one, the effects of which concern the trade of the port of Calcutta. It was introduced at Simla during the session there, because it was thought that it would go through the first few stages before the Council came to Calcutta. This Act is not a very formidable one, and relates to the ports on the coast of Orissa, and therefore for the purpose of application to the Indian Ports Act they were divided into two groups—the port of Cuttack and the port of Balasore. The Balasore ports have been maintained at considerable loss to Government for some time past. It was in 1884 that the Government of India, perceiving from one of those particular returns the considerable loss which had ensued, which had to be met from the grants from the general revenues of the Government of Bengal, asked them to consider whether it was possible to increase the revenue of those ports so as to cover the expenditure upon them. The Government of Bengal, looking probably at the natural conditions of the trade of the port, was not very urgent in the matter, and preferred for a time to continue its grants until 1880. In the beginning of 1881 the Government of Bengal pointed out that the only means of making the Balasore port capable of meeting its expenditure was by levying a fee of two annans on each passenger.

The Government of India agreed with the Government of Bengal, decided that such a measure would be a great encumbrance upon traffic, and the measure decided upon consisted of two parts. The first was to raise the rate of dues up to the maximum which the Act permitted. They had formerly been levying at two annas and in some cases three annas. It is now proposed to levy them at the full rate of four annas. The other measure requiring amendment of the Act was one which would enable them to levy dues from steamers visiting the port once in sixty days in one case and once in thirty days in another case. This is the amendment which is now before the Council. It will be convenient to explain by a short reference to figures what the actual financial position of these ports was. Before the measures were adopted, of which I have just spoken, the revenues of the port were only Rs. 2,500. From the 1st of May last the duties have been raised from two and three annas to four annas, and that will bring in an additional Rs. 800, so that without this amendment the revenues of the port would be Rs. 3,300. In the first place we have a port officer who at present draws a salary of Rs. 4,200 a year. I do not think that salary can be called very extravagant for the duties imposed upon him but, it is obvious that the port officer's pay takes much more than the revenue of the port. Then we have to provide him with a boat which costs Rs. 1,300 a year. There is in addition a flagstaff and signals with lights at Chundipur which cost Rs. 300. Then there is a light-house at Shortt'i Island maintained for this port, the establishment only of which amounts to Rs.3,400. These figures alone amount to Rs. 9,200. Besides this there was a dockyard service and boat expenses. Therefore it is not possible to carry on the business of the port for less than Rs. 10,000 a year.

Besides these I ought to mention that the light-house was built a short time ago at a cost of about one lakh of rupees, and in respect of that capital expenditure not a rupee was charged against the port. We have, therefore, a compulsory expenditure of Rs. 10,000, while the revenue amounts to only Rs. 3,300. The proposal which is now being made to amend the Act will enable us to levy further dues to the extent of Rs. 1,600, so that we will get altogether Rs. 4,900, or less than one-half of the compulsory expenditure. The proposals which we made in the Bill were referred to the Government of Bengal and several other important bodies, and we have received two letters which would be laid before the Select Committee. The first came from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who offered the suggestion that in order to cover the deficit it might be possible to combine the Balasore port with the Cuttack port. Unfortunately the difficulty still arose in this way that in the Cuttack port we have at present an excess revenue of Rs. 3,000 only, and it is obvious that even with that excess it will not be possible to meet the deficit in the Balasore port. It is possible under the existing law for the Lieutenant-Governor to combine these two ports into one group so as to apply the excess revenue of one to meet the deficit of the other, but whether it is expedient to do so will depend upon many considerations. It is obvious that it would not be right or just to tax one trade to support another. This was discussed by the Government of Bengal, but the excess obviously will not meet the deficit. The other criticism came from the managing agents of the two navigation companies which traded with these ports. They said that the measure now proposed to double the due was one against which they protested. I may point out that this is not strictly accurate, because we only add Rs. 1,600 to the revenue. The present proposal to amend the law practically applies to steamers only because they make periodical passages to the port. Even after the amended Act comes into operation, the steamers will still be able to take a number of passages by paying one fee. Details of these figures will be laid before the Select Committee, and the matter will, I hope, come up again before the Council in a very short time for final disposal.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S FAREWELL.

At the reception given by Sir Charles and Lady Elliott to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne at Belvedere on Wednesday, Sir Charles Elliott made the following speech :—Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It will be the general feeling of all assembled here to do honour to Lord and Lady Lansdowne that we could not let them go without the formal ceremony of drinking their health, but his Excellency has had his strength so overtaxed of late that we would not willingely add to his burden by much oratory, even if we did not know how many speeches he has had to make in the last few days. I propose, therefore, to use very few words on this occasion, and I shall avoid all public and political subjects and speak only on your behalf as a party of private friends assembled to drink the toast of the evening, and to express the feeling of sorrow and pain with which Calcutta bids farewell to Lord and Lady Lansdowne.

You will have observed, no doubt, that we have invited to-night no one but those who are residents of Calcutta, and that one important section of society now in the place is unrepresented, *viz.*, the visitors from Simla. This we have done, not out of the old feeling of jealousy which Calcutta is supposed to bear to Simla, but because our Simla friends have already had opportunities of expressing their feelings at parting with their Excellencies, and right well they have used those opportunities. I will not indeed say that that old jealousy has died out ; on the contrary I believe it exists still and has good reason for its existence. In old days when I went to Simla myself, I used to wonder why Calcutta, which goes to Darjeeling or to England in such large numbers should grudge us our summer quarters in Simla ; but I think I understand the reason now. It was not so much a dislike of the annual migration to the Hills as dislike of the thought that Lord and Lady Lansdowne should leave Calcutta at all. Indeed, I think, it may be truly said that no Viceroy and no Vicereine have ever endeared themselves so much to Calcutta as these have done. In Lord Lansdowne we have seen one who, while on State occasions, could amply fill the position of a great nobleman and of the Queen's Representative, yet on private occasions loved to come among us and take a share in our social life and daily amusements as an honoured guest and a private friend. As to Lady Lansdowne, surely there never alighted on the soil of Calcutta a more delightful vision than she presented when she first arrived among us, and has presented ever since. How often have we seen the timid *debutante* enter the drawing-room with faltering steps, but look up and gather courage as she caught what Petrarch calls the "lampeggiar dell angelico riso."—the flash of the angelic smile" which met her in return for her courtesy, and showed her that the gracious Lady on the throne had a warm and kindly interest in her. How many of us present here and of our friends will long remember that the magnetic influence and sympathetic charm of Lady Lansdowne have made us feel at home even in the splendour of the stately marble hall of Government House.

Ladies and gentlemen, five years is a long period in people's lives, and five years spent in India from a period which to many has been filled with vicissitudes and distresses.

I am referring now not so much to political difficulties or public disasters, though the possibility of these in such a country as this must be ever present to our mind, as to private calamities which may easily overtake the family circle. We are thankful that no such troubles have befallen their Excellencies ; that no serious illness has happened to them, and that when they look back to their tenure of office, no spot in India will be to them a centre of sad memories.

I ask all to drink their health in this farewell toast with that genuine enthusiasm which I know exists in all your minds ; to wish them a prosperous voyage, a happy return to the home they love, and a life of honour and distinction in the old country. We can promise them that they will long be remembered here with respectful affection and regret. We are proud to think that they also feel regret at leaving us, that they have found sincere and lasting friendships here, and that they will be able to tell the people of England that the Anglo-Indian community are heartily loyal to the Queen and the Government, and that they lead a life not of idleness or selfish greed or oppression of the nation, but devoted, officials and non-officials alike, to strenuous work and to the improvement and progress of the country and its people.

With these words, which briefly and ineffectually represent the feelings in our hearts, I call on you to drink the health of the Marquis and Marchioness Lansdowne.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency responded as follows :—Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Some of the guests, whom his Honor has asked to meet us must, I am afraid, be growing weary of the sound of my voice. I feel that my case may seem to you like that of an actor who does not know when to retire from the stage, and who, after he has taken his benefit, cannot resist the temptation of making one more appearance upon the boards. But if I were to make any number of farewell speeches I should still leave unsaid much that is in my heart and Lady Lansdowne's, for on such occasions as these there are many words which must remain unspoken to the last. It is the things we feel rather than the things we say which really bind together those who bid farewell and those to whom farewell is bidden. I cannot thank Sir Charles Elliott sufficiently for the generous and friendly words in which he has proposed the toast of our health. We shall preserve the pleasantest recollections of Belvedere and of its occupants, of the graceful hostess, always bright, kindly and hospitable, who has so often and so cordially welcomed us. Sir Charles himself has been my colleague in Council during the first years of my term of office, and we have had many a hard hour's work together as well as many a climb side by side on the steep hillsides of Simla. At this moment he is the head of a local Government with which the Government of India is constantly in contact—a local Government, the chief of which fills, I sometimes think, the most arduous and difficult post in the public service. I feel, now that I am setting my face homewards for a quiet haven of rest, as if I were deserting an old comrade in arms, and leaving him to face alone the hurlyburly of Indian political life, in which we have so often stood shoulder to shoulder.

Ladies and gentlemen, those of us who have not forgotten the old books which we used to read at school, will remember that there was once a time when, if the death struggle of some poor mortal was too painful and too prolonged, the gods above sent down from Heaven in their mercy a winged messenger to put an end to his sufferings. In my case the messenger of the gods is very near at hand, in our fancy we can almost hear the fall of his footsteps as he ascends the broad stairs of Government House. In a few hours all will be over, and it is therefore fitting that, in these closing moments of my official life I should bid you all good-bye, and thank you yet once again for the happiness which you have given us while that life lasted.

The marriage between the Grand Duke Earnest of Hesse and his cousin, Princess Victoria Melita of Coburg, will, it is stated, be celebrated towards the end of April, while the Queen is in Germany, and her Majesty intends to be present at the ceremony, which will take place either at Coburg or at Darmstadt. The Emperor William and the Empress Frederick will also be present, as well as the Prince of Wales and some members of the Russian Imperial Family. The marriage of the Grand Duke Earnest (says the *Westminster Gazette*) has been anxiously desired by his family, as there is at present no heir to the throne of Hesse-Darmstadt, for both the uncles of the Grand Duke have contracted morganatic marriages.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lady Elgin has formally taken over the Lady Presidentship of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund from Lady Lansdowne, and Dr. Franklin, Surgeon to the new Viceroy, succeeds Dr. Fenn as Honorary Secretary.

The report on the Land Acquisition Act Amending Bill will be taken into consideration at the next Legislative Council meeting.

The Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior paid a private visit to the Viceroy on Friday. His Highness will pay an informal visit next week to Lord Elgin. His Higness the Maharaja of Dumraon had a special interview yesterday morning at 10-40 with Lord Lansdowne.

The Political Agent of the Chin-Manipur Boundary Commission will be accompanied by two officers and a hundred rifles of the 43rd Gurkhas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beaver has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Allahabad, and Lieutenant-Colonel Eden has been posted to the Royal Horse Artillery.

Lord Kimberley's reply to the memorials against the Behar Cadastral Survey is published. He makes special reference to Sir A. MacDonnell's minute as a clear and comprehensive statement of the reasons for undertaking the survey, and declines to interfere with his predecessor's decision that such a survey should be made. This, as we have all along maintained, is the only decision that could be arrived at, if a scandal was to be avoided and the interests of the many preferred to those of the few.

The grass farms in various cantonments have been such a success financially that 5¼ lakhs have been provided in the next year's Military Estimate for the continuance of operations. Dairy farms will also be continued, Rs. 2,000 being granted for the establishment of a farm at Nowgong.

Mr. Boteler, the official handicapper, has intimated to the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club his decision to resign office at the close of this racing season. This decision has been formed in a great measure on account of the dissatisfaction expressed in certain circles at his handicaps. Though, perhaps, Mr. Boteler has occasionally made mistakes, it is felt that he should be prepared to hear criticisms, and very many owners will be sorry if he adheres to his intention, as it is acknowledged on all hands he has endeavoured to work justly.

"The Kaimakan MacDonald," whose regiment, the 2nd Egyptian Infantry, now at Wady Halfa, has been so warmly praised by the Turkish Commissioner, El Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, is a very well-known and gallant officer of our army, to wit, Major Hector Archibald MacDonald, D.S.O., of the Royal Fusiliers. The Kaimakan's record (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) is a singularly brilliant one. After a service of over nine years in the ranks, MacDonald, then a sergeant, was given a commission in the Gordon Highlanders for the conspicuous gallantry he displayed in the Afghan war. He subsequently went through the whole Transvaal campaign of 1881, and will be well remembered as garrison adjutant at Assiout during the Nile Expedition of 1885. In the latter year he joined for three years the Egyptian Constabulary, and since 1888 has been attached to the Egyptian Army, seeing a good deal more active service, and winning a third mention in despatches, promotion to a vacant majority in the Royal Fusiliers, the D.S.O., the third-class Medjidie, and the third-class Osmanieh. From sergeant in 1880 to all this and the command of even an Egyptian regiment in 1893, is a quick rise indeed, but the Kaimakan MacDonald is certainly not grudged his advancement by any who know what a good and gallant Highlander he is.

When all other arts fail, or become municipalised, there will still remain a field for genius in the manufacture of *souvenirs*. Egypt, so travellers tell us, has long been flooded with Birmingham scarabs and Manchester mummies, which are calculated to deceive all but the very expert. And now it is the Edelweiss, object of tenderest association ! The guileful Switzer and the Tyrolese have discovered that a brisk trade may be done in bogus Edelweiss among those who would be unlikely to discover the real article. The substitute is made of a thick white cloth—preferably, it is said, that of which Austrian uniforms are made—and as the flower is generally dried and stuck on a card, or arranged in the letters of some fatuous sentence, the imitation is difficult to recognise. Honour to the inventors of this praiseworthy practice, which can do no harm and may avert the extinction of a plant about which botanists are already feeling anxious. But as for the sentiment—*Eheu* !

The session of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts was to commence on Thursday, the 18th inst., with a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, by Mr. R. D. Oldham, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, on "The Petroleum Fields of India : their Present Condition and their Probable Future." On February 8, Mr. E. O. Walker, C.I.E., formerly of the Indian Telegraph Department, will read a paper on "Telegraphic Communication between England and India : its Present Condition and Future Developments." On the 15th of the same month, Dr. J. A. Gray, late Surgeon to his Highness Abdul Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, will describe his recent experiences at the Afghan Court. Dr. Gray will exhibit a number of lantern views, including a representation of the Ameer taken from a photograph given to him by the Sultana. Portraits will also be shown of his Highness's two sons, Prince Habibullah and Prince Mahomed Omer. On March 8, Mr. J. Barr Robertson will deal with the Indian Currency Question. On March 22, Mr. Joseph Walton reads a paper on "Indian Railway Extension : its Relation to the Trade of India and of the United Kingdom," a subject that has lately attracted the attention of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies interested in the commercial development of the empire. Sir Auckland Colvin will, on April 26, read a paper on Municipal and Village Water Supply and Sanitation in the Provinces of which he is the ex-Lieutenant-Governor. The concluding paper of the series will be on the Mineral Wealth of Chota Nagpore, and is to be contributed by a former Commissioner of that province, Mr. J. F. Hewett. Three of the above meetings, namely, those of January 18, February 8, and March 22, will be held at the Imperial Institute.

Signor Cesare Lombroso, the scientist of Turin, has written a letter to a French gentleman which should do something to appease the ill-feeling unfortunately existing just now between the French and Italian races. He says : "For myself, I assure you that the Italians have a natural, almost an hereditary, sympathy for the French. Their women follow the French fashions, manufacturers import French machinery, their writers copy even the defects of French works, nearly all Italians speak the language of the French people ; and they deplore a policy which estranges from them their natural friends. But sympathy, attraction, cannot efface a natural reaction against facts such as at present we deplore ; a people who submitted peaceably would be unworthy of its name and of your friendship. I think these atrocities are the effect of a periodic madness, which seizes upon multitudes." After referring to the conduct of certain public men in France, in engendering hatred which might lead to the drawing of the sword, Signor Lombroso adds : "I know that in the opinion of many people, a nation's glory can only be reaped upon fields of battle, but such individuals are ignorant of history, which would teach them that even the most victorious wars are followed by ever lasting misfortunes, and that besides the action of the sword, always uncertain, there are better means by which France may assert her pre-eminence—Taine, Renan, and Pasteur showing the way."

Captain W. E. Evans-Gordon, of the Indian Staff Corps, has been placed on duty with H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, and is now with his Highness in Italy.

The Siamese Government has been asked to pass a stringent Act to prevent the theft of stones from the ruby and sapphire mines of that country.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, C. H. Byrne, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. R. H. Vincent.

STABLES FOR D WARD.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 15th December, 1893, reporting with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, dated 13th November, 1893, that the Health Officer considered the Municipal vacant ground, at Foras Road, to be too distant for stable for D Ward.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas would like to have the matter referred back to the Health Officer for report, as to which place would be nearer than the Foras Road for stables for D Ward. He proposed that the subject be referred back to the Commissioner, with a request that the Health Officer should be good enough to point out whether any available and nearer site may be secured for the stables at D Ward.

Dr. Katrack seconded the proposition.

Dr. Banks proposed an amendment to the effect that the letter be recorded. He said that no doubt the information would be forthcoming in due course, and there was no reason to refer back the matter to Dr. Weir.

Mr. Vincent seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that the Municipal bullocks walked at the rate of thirty miles a day, and it would not, therefore, be objectionable if the bullocks were driven half-a-mile further. They had their own ground at Foras Road, and that was a good reason why they should utilise it for the purposes of stables.

The amendment was put to the vote but lost, and Mr. Kursondas's resolution was adopted.

WATER-SUPPLY TO LUNATIC ASYLUM AT THANA.

The Corporation next gave their consideration to a letter, dated 18th December, 1893, from the Commissioner, forwarding, for orders of the Corporation, a further letter, dated 27th September, 1893, from the Chief Engineer, Northern Division, asking the Corporation to re-consider the question of the supply of Tansa water to the proposed Lunatic Asylum at Thana.

Rai Bahadur Luchmon Sing proposed that sanction be given to the supply of water to the Lunatic Asylum at Nowpada (in Thana District) at 12 annas per gallon.

Dr. Banks, in seconding the proposition, asked them to remember that the asylum, which is proposed to be transferred to Thana from Colaba, was practically a Bombay institution, and if the Corporation refused to comply with the request of the Government, it was quite possible that the Institution might be built at some place not so convenient as Thana. If water could be spared for such a purpose it would be a great pity if such an institution—which was really one belonging to the city—was denied the supply of water required for the purposes of the inmates of the asylum. If the Government experienced any difficulty in obtaining water for the asylum, they might have it removed further away from Bombay, which might be very inconvenient to the residents of the city.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna remarked that the letter placed before the Corporation for their consideration did not throw any additional light on the subject. Since September, when the subject had been last considered by the Corporation, nothing new had transpired which should induce the Corporation to change their decision. They had not sufficient assurance that their water supply would be continued as at present in the hot months of the year, to justify them in supplying water to outlying districts of the city. The people of Bombay did not always receive the most copious supplies of water. The Corporation frequently had complaints as to the short and intermittent supplies of water, and it was not wise for them to further draw upon their resources. As the responsibility of supplying water to the asylum rested on the Government and not on the Municipality, he advised the Corporation to stick to their resolution of September last. He then moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation adhere to their resolution of 18th September last, on the subject of the supply of Tansa water to the proposed Lunatic Asylum at Thana.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik seconded the amendment.

Dr. Katrak observed that they had been supplying water to Bandora and Coorla in order to increase their revenue, and they might as well supply it on the same terms and conditions to an institution in Thana, where about five hundred patients and about a hundred more domestics could be accommodated. In supplying water to the institution the Corporation would serve two objects. They would be able to increase their revenue and at the same time to help in a humanitarian object.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that they had spent three crores of rupees on their water-supply, and in the face of that fact he would be surprised to learn that they could not spare water to supply to an Institution which was really deserving every consideration at their hands. There was plenty of water to meet the need of the whole population of the city. He was inclined to believe that they could spare an enormous amount of water if they adopted some efficient means to prevent the waste of water which now existed. The Bombay Municipality supplied water to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, and now the same asylum was to be transferred to Thana what harm could there be in transferring also the water-supply to the Institution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carroll said that the asylum would be almost a Bombay institution, and it was both idle and absurd to talk of a want of water after they had spent such a large amount on their supply. The want was due in certain cases to improper distribution. If it were properly distributed there would be no complaint on that head.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee pointed out that a large quantity of water would be required for the purpose of an extensive garden connected with the Institution.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee spoke against the resolution.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted that the water-supply of the city would be hardly affected in any way by their complying with the demand of the Government for supplying water to the institution ; which was not only practically but absolutely a Bombay Institution. It had, therefore, a distinct claim upon their favourable consideration. The asylum was being erected outside of Bombay for the convenience and comfort of the unfortunate lunatics at a place affording facilities to the friends and relatives of the inmates to visit them. The institution deserved their support and they should not refuse the request now made for water to be supplied to it.

Mr. Maneckjee Gamadia enquired whether they could stop the supply of water to the proposed asylum at Thana, in case they found out that the city had not a sufficient supply ?

The Commissioner said that the supply could be stopped in such a case. Besides the condition might be made that the water should only be used for domestic purposes.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that no case was made out as to the desirability of supplying water to out-lying districts, before it reached the city. It was the duty of the Government to supply water to the asylum, and if they chose to do so, they could supply the water from the Pawai reservoir, which was not used at present. He was informed that if the asylum was connected with the Tansa main, the distance would be a mile and-a-half ; but if it were connected with Pawai, the distance would be nearly eight miles. In the latter case Government would be put to more expenses than in the former ; but the institution was not exclusively for the use of patients from Bombay only, as it was intended for the use of patients coming from all parts of the Presidency ; and Government should, therefore, see that it was provided with water from Pawai lake by gravitation. They had used water from Pawai lake for more than two years. Under any circumstances he was opposed to water being supplied to the asylum from Tansa lake, and he moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Government that the Corporation were prepared to sanction the water-supply for the Thana Lunatic Asylum to be drawn from the Pawai reservoir.

Mr. Khote seconded the amendment.

Mr. Rebsch said that he could state from his own experience that the asylum was not intended for the whole Presidency, but solely for native lunatics belonging to the city. The European and Eurasian lunatics were not to be accommodated in the asylum, which should be provided with water from Tansa lake. He had been preparing the plans of the asylum, and only last month it was decided to curtail the original arrangements and to admit only the patients belonging to the city.

Dr. Banks remarked that Pawai water was unwholesome, and was neither good for lunatics nor anybody else. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kursondass Chubildass wished to hear what the Commissioner had to say on Mr. Shroff's proposal.

The Municipal Commissioner thought that Mr. Shroff's proposal was impracticable, and advised the Corporation not to adopt it until they had official information about the Pawai project placed before them.

Mr. Carroll said that the Corporation should not be so foolish as to adopt Mr. Shroff's proposal unless some facts were placed before them. As they were not in possession of facts, he asked them not to be so rash as to vote for Mr. Shroff's proposal.

The President said that he had carefully heard what the speakers had said on the matter. The Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Rebsch had said that the asylum was only open to the patients belonging to the city. He wished to say what he personally knew about the matter. He was for three years an officer connected with the asylum, and during his period of service, it was an asylum for the Presidency and not for the city only.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas moved an amendment to the effect that letters from the Commissioner be recorded, and that he be requested to report to the Corporation whether Nowpada in the Thana District could be supplied with water from the Pawai reservoir.

The amendment was duly seconded, and being put to the vote was carried by 17 against 16. It was then put as a substantive motion and carried by 18 against 17.

DISPUTE WITH PIRU MAHOMED MILL.

On the motion of Dr. Cawasjee, the Corporation adopted the following resolution of the Standing Committee :—"That, with reference to the petition from the chairman and agents, Piru Mahomed Mill Co., asking for concessions in the matter of the construction of road along the Tulsi Main Line, from Haines Road to the mill premises, the Standing Committee beg to report that, having perused the voluminous papers in the case, they concur with the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer in the opinion that the Mill Company has no claim to any variation of the terms laid down by the Corporation in their resolution of 14th August, 1890, and that the company should be requested to complete the work required accordingly.

THE AGE OF RETIREMENT FROM MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton, it was resolved as follows :—"1 That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether it is not the fact that the age of retirement from Municipal service has been fixed for (*a*) ordinary cases at 55, and (*b*) exceptional cases at 60. 2. If there has been no rule laid down to the effect mentioned in the preceding para. whether it is not the fact that such is the present practice. 3. Whether intimation has not been given in the various or some of the Municipal offices that no Municipal servant must expect to be employed after attaining the age of 60 years. 4. Whether it is not the fact that the late Municipal Commissioner, Sir Charles Ollivant, fixed the extreme limit of service at 65 ; and, if so, what is the reason for a change being made if such a change has been made. 5. Whether it is contemplated to retire any, and, if so, which Municipal servants in the present year (1894), on account of their having reached any particular limit of age, and, what will be the expense to Municipal funds thereby entailed. 6. To state generally what principles of retirement are now in force as to the retirement of Municipal servants on account of age."

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE TRADES ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association was held at the Dalhousie Institute on Thursday. Mr. Wallis, the Master, said :—

Gentlemen,—It is exactly nine years since I had the honour of presiding at the annual meeting of this Association as its retiring master. During the interval which has elapsed, the record of good useful work which has been accomplished is quite up to the standard of previous years. I would desire to open the proceedings, by thanking the Past Masters and Committee for their regular attendance at meetings and for the ever ready assistance which they have throughout the year given me in every question which it was necessary to refer to them. My special thanks are due to our colleague, the Hon. Mr. Womack, for having officiated for me during the three months I was absent in the hills ; and, lastly, I desire to tender my best thanks to our worthy Secreary, Mr. Hickie. The assistance which he renders is invaluable, and the interest he takes in the welfare of the Association is too well known to require repetition at my hands, but a passing reference to it will, I feel sure, be acceptable to our friend and fellow-worker.

The first business before the meeting is to present and pass the report of the Committee. It is not my intention to read the report, but to touch as briefly as possible on a few of the most important questions which have occupied the attention of your Committee during the year which it reviews.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

The subject, above all others, which has, during the past year, exercised the minds of all Europeans in India, and more especially those connected with commerce and trade, is the currency question, and at the present moment we are indeed in a most unpleasant position of uncertainty.

The year opened with the most gloomy prospects, and things looked so unpleasant in March, that it was publicly announced that, unless some improvement took place in Exchange, the Viceroy would return to Calcutta in July to arrange for a system of increased taxation. Happily this was avoided by the passing of the Act of the 26th of June, which had for its object the altering of the Indian monetary standard from silver to gold, and by the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver to prevent the continued diminution of the value of the rupee. The Hon. Sir David Barbour explained that it was not intended to do more at first than to stop free coinage of silver at the Indian mints, and as a provisional arrangement to provide for the issue of rupees at those mints in exchange for gold at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee. He further pointed out that making gold coins legal tender, the settlement of the permanent rate of Exchange between gold and the silver rupee, and other measures necessary for the effective establishment of a gold standard in India, would be provided for by future legislation in the light of future experience.

The immediate effect of this was to at once raise Exchange, and I believe I am correct in saying that transactions were done at a trifle over 1s. 4d., but this was, of course, an artificial rise and could not possibly be maintained. The policy of the authorities since then to the present moment has been deplorably weak. The one bold step of closing the mints to the free coinage of silver should have been followed up by other bold measures, which became apparent by the light of experience ; but from the moment the reaction set in and exchange began to fall from the artificial rate just referred to, all faith in the scheme seemed to have been lost by the Government, and each step taken for the settlement of the permanent rate of Exchange between gold and the silver rupee has had the opposite effect.

Let us for a few moments call to mind what has actually occurred. Immediately after the closing of the mints, the Government took over from the Exchange Banks and subsequently coined over 2 crores of silver, thus inflating the then redundant currency. The Secretary of State accepted almost any rate offered for the Council Bills, until after the lapse of a few weeks he made another bold attempt to steady Exchange by declaring his minimum to be 1s. 3¼d. We are all aware how far this induced buyers to come forward, and how every other conceivable means was employed for remitting money avoiding Council Bills. Later on his Lordship took to borrowing in sterling to a small extent, and having come to the end of his powers in this direction a special Act was passed extending those powers. All this naturally led those interested to believe that the Government were in earnest and would not swerve from the policy it had adopted ; but how this hope has been dispelled in the light of recent action we know only too well. On the 11th of January a question was asked by one of the non-official members of the Supreme Council whether the Government intended to impose an import duty on silver. The reply was, that the Government of India were not able to make any statement which might prevent Government from putting a duty on silver, if, and when necessary, and only seven days later the newspapers were authorised to state that no duty would be imposed, and two days afterwards the following astounding notification above the signature of the Financial Secretary to the Government of India was issued :—"The Secretary of State does not propose, now that the export season has begun, to maintain the rate of fifteen pence farthing as the minimum for Council Bills, and if applications at lower rates are received he will, from time to time, consider them on their, merits."

Nothing more bewildering could be conceived. The effect of the notification was to create a panic in the already unsettled Exchange market. On Saturday the Banks absolutely declined to do business, and now the greatest uneasiness is felt with this last move of Government. Any little confidence which did exist has been rudely dispelled, and it seems that the Exchange question is to be allowed to work out its own remedy.

Since the closing of the mints, silver has been poured into the country in enormous quantities, the imports from July to November being 5,24,00,000 as against 1,30,85,000 in 1891, and 3,86,02,000 in 1892 ; and as this is evidently releasing immense hoards of rupees the situation is daily becoming more and more aggravated, more especially as the balance of trade which has always been in India's favour has been reversed, if the value of silver imports is included. With this state of things surely it is time for Government to take such measures as will prevent the present unchecked flow of silver into the country, and then we may see the improvement for which we have all been waiting so long. If things are allowed to drift and months of trial are to be given to the last move of Government, we may in the early future look for an increase of taxation and a complete collapse of the Exchange problem as enunciated by the Government of India and its advisers.

"OPIUM—HAS IT ANY USE OTHER THAN MEDICINAL?"

The following is an abstract of a paper by Brigade-Surgeon R. Pringle, M.D. (Edin.), late Sanitary Department, H. M. Bengal Army, read before the Society for the Study of Inebriety, on January 4th :—

Brigade-Surgeon Pringle, in his opening remarks stated that, owing to the line taken by the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Opium, both in this country and in India, by medical officers with special Indian knowledge and experience, which would lead many to suppose that the answer to the question he has raised was in the affirmative, he (Dr. Pringle), believing as he did, that the only answer was in the negative, had decided on bringing the subject before the Society for the Study of Inebriety, with the view of supporting this negative, and thus giving a fair field for the full dicussion of the subject, by those specially qualified to form and offer an opinion on it. Dr. Pringle also stated that he was the more anxious to do this, as he was the one medical officer, out of the four signatories to the appeal to the profession, against the practically unrestricted sale of opium in India, whose knowledge of the subject had been acquired in that country, during an Indian service of thirty years in the Bengal Presidency, twenty years of which were spent in districts, where the poppy had been cultivated, then abandoned, and again resumed. Brigade-Surgeon Pringle added, that, in justice to the 5,300 medical men, who signed that appeal, he felt that now, that combat practically raged round what he considered to be the non-medicinal uses of the drug in India, he should be wanting in his duty to that large body of his professional brethren if he now, at the close of this struggle, hesitated to come to the front, as he had done at the beginning, when he read his paper at the meeting of British Medical Association at Bournemouth, in 1891, entitled "The opium question from a public health point of view."

For the purposes of discussion, Dr. Pringle divided the subject into two parts, *viz.*, first, the medicinal, and second, the non-medicinal use. First, the Medicinal use. Here at the outset Dr. Pringle pointed out how the greatest care was always shown in the administration of the drug, to prevent the possibility of its acquiring an ascendancy over the patient, and thus leading to its continued use, after the need of its medicinal administration had ceased. The strictly medicinal use of the drug might be ranged under three heads, viz., its sudorific, anodyne, and soporific properties, and perhaps, as Dr. Pringle said, there is no type of disease in which these three virtues are more beneficially present, than when administered for the treatment of malarial fever, in which opium alone, or in combination as in compound ipecac, and with antimonial powder, is the most valuable of all febrifuge remedies, indeed he considered the successful treatment of this kind of fever, especially when contracted in the swamps, or salt lands of Bengal, and complicated with malarial rheumatism, or dysentry, as impossible without the various preparations of opium, and these combinations. Brigade-Surgeon Pringle, however, drew a very marked distinction between this febrifuge property of opium, and the prophylactic virtues against malarial fever, which had been lately credited to opium, in support of the habitual moderate indulgence in the drug. The febrifuge properties of opium drove the fever out of the system, and the lauded prophylactic virtues, as against malarial fever, were supposed to prevent its entering the system, and Dr. Pringle said, he as fully accepted and valued the febrifuge, as he he rejected and disbelieved these prophylactic properties of opium. The dietetic virtues claimed for opium, Dr. Pringle totally rejected ; as a drug, which so injuriously interfered with every secretion, but that of the skin, and especially with that of digestion, could not possibly, with any kind of diet, prove to be dietetic. The stringent properties of opium, with special reference to the vegetable diet of the natives of India, in which various species of the melon and cucumber largely predominated, were also rejected by Brigade-Surgeon Pringle, as the intestinal canal, on the evidence of that staunch pro-opiumist, Dr. Mouat's jail reports, in confirmed opium-eaters, afforded sufficient evidence, that a drug which actually in many cases produced diarrhœa, and even dysentery, owing to its vitiating action on the secretion of the liver, &c., could not possibly have any beneficial effect in the diarrhœa and laxity generally present with a diet mainly vegetable. The *prophylactic* action of opium in malarial fever, stated by Sir William Moore, in his lecture at the Imperial Institute in November last, and specially alluded to in his letter to the *British Medical Journal* of December 2nd 1893, to be due to the heat and glow, which opium imparts, when smoked, though in India it is almost invariably eaten ! (except by debauchees in the opium dens), preventing the chill, which Sir William considers to be one of, if not *the* cause of this fever, and certainly of the repetitions of attack, could not be accepted by Dr. Pringle, as this explanation, to be satisfactory either in theory or practice, involved the principle that, in the case of opium, unlike any other stimulant, the stimulation, and consequent glow *must* continue and *result* in no depression, whereas experience amply proves, that it lasted but a short time, and was followed by the depression inseparable from the soporfic stage in which the system is especially susceptible to all injurious influences connected with malaria. Further, Dr. Pringle maintained, that, in the pestilential swamps of Bengal and Orissa, malarial fever, instead of being invariably ushered in with a chill, was quite as frequently apparently taken into the system by the mouth, or nostrils, like a poisonous odour, and that nature speedily tried to emit it by violent vomiting, followed by the most distressing retching, which tartar emetic, and ipecacuanha, aided by draughts of tepid water, greatly relieved. Here, said Dr. Pringle, there was no chill at all, and the body might have been well protected, as in his own case (which he described) from cold, but the malarial poison having entered internally, instead of externally attacking the body, as in a chill, exhibited a train of symptoms, in which opium in any form was then certainly contra-indicated. Brigade-Surgeon Pringle drew marked attention to the following, which he stated he personally observed, and specially reported in his Annual Sanitary Reports, by which it is evident that this prophylactic virtue of opium must be unknown to the agriculturists of the N.-W. Provinces, in which he served for twenty years consecutively, as they had neither practised it, nor mentioned it to him. The following was the circumstance alluded to. When cotton was very high in price, during the American War, the agriculturists of the Agra, Muttra, and Alighur districts, which Dr. Pringle knew as well as any officer, and where lately, as evidenced by official documents quoted in the House of Commons in 1891, these very cultivators have persistently rejected the favourable pecuniary poppy advances, actually took out the cotton from their padded garments, and, releasing it, sold it for inferior cotton, suffering severely from fever for this thoughtless proceeding ! Had these natives, said Dr. Pringle, believed in the *opium versus chill theory*, they had quite sense enough to know, that a little money, made by the sale of old cotton, would never recoup them for the sickness and mortality, which followed this increased susceptibility to climatic changes, and its consequences.

Second, the non-medicinal use of opium. It was round this point, Dr. Pringle said, that the battle is now raging, and he insisted that it was no use to attempt to ignore these attacks with the remark, that, as they are not recognised in the medical or social practice of the West, they are hardly worth discussion. On the contrary, it was clearly shown by Brigade-Surgeon Pringle that these Non-Medicinal uses were supported by such a weight of special local (Indian) professional opinion, that in justice to the 5,300 signatures alluded to before, they demanded the fullest and best discussion that could be brought to bear on them, and surely a Society that made Inebriety, from whatever cause produced, a special study, presented peculiarly favourable opportunities for this discussion, and also supplied those best qualified to carry it on to a profitable conclusion. To aid the discussion on this point, Dr. Pringle tabulated these non-medicinal uses under six heads, as follows :—

- A. Tonic for ordinary labor.
- B. Specially stimulant for increased exertion, whether mental or physical.
- C. Sustaining life on a minimum amount of food.
- D. Aphrodisiac in impotence and sterility.
- E. Sensuous in the debauchery of the opium saloon or den.
- F. Control over the action of ganja for pleasurable excitement, but chiefly for criminal or sensuous purposes.

A. Tonic for ordinary labor.

In the Bengal Presidency, among the cultivators, *i.e.*, 95 per cent. of the population, this use is unknown.

B. Specially stimulant for increased exertion.

This use is solely met with among palki bearers, boatmen, and others undergoing occasionally great exertion, but among them, only till the digestive functions were not affected ; once that supervened constant remunerative labor was impossible, and soon the drug asserted its sway, when

C. The power of sustaining life on a minimum amount of food was called into action.

This power, lauded by not a few, was declared by Dr. Pringle not only to be utterly unworthy of mention, but intensely humbling, when recommended by those, who must have heard, at the pro-opium meeting in the Society of Arts, the evidence of a speciel inquiry, quoted by Mr. Batten to the effect, that the present regretted prevalence of the opium habit in Orissa was due to the indulgence in the drug, in the time of the *Orissa famine* to allay the pangs of hunger, and, added Brigade-Surgeon Pringle, still more humbling in the case of those, now in India, and who took part in the pro-opium meeting of the Calcutta Medical Society last year, when the absolute necessity of a good and generous diet was insisted on by all the medical men present, whether British or Indian, if the opium habit, however, moderately carried on, is to be indulged in without the most disastrous effects—and Dr. Pringle added, with marked emphasis, this was also the evidence of a victim of the habit to Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Crombie on the occasion of his visit to an opium den in Calcutta, with the Superintendent of Police, the poor man having said, the reason the habit had not injuriously affected him "was due to his always having enough to eat."

D. Aphrodisiac in impotence and sterility.

In these two conditions, no remedy had had more recourse to than opium, generally, however, combined with "ganja," and the origin of this condition no doubt is generally traceable to its property.

E. Sensuous in the debauchery of the opium saloon or den.

This, without entering into details, appeared to Dr. Pringle the very climax of the immorality of the habit, which is wholly due to this action of the drug, and to which Sir William Moore, in the discussion which followed Dr. Pringle's paper at Bournemouth, alluded when he described the Bombay opium saloons, a circumstance which he seems to have forgotten, when he stated in his lecture at the Imperial Institute, and again in his letter to the *British Medical Journal* of December 2nd, 1893, that he (Sir William) could not see anything immoral in the habit.

F. Control over the action of ganja.

No drug has such a remarkable effect on the action of ganja as opium, and Dr. Pringle stated that the indulgence in ganja, without its dangerous and uncertain action being controlled as far as possible by opium, was unknown in Bengal. When ganja was taken alone, he remarked it was for a desperate purpose, *viz.*, to acquire a false courage, either in a single combat, or deed of daring or for the perpetration of some diabolical act. In combination with opium Dr. Pringle pointed out that it was the drug used for the purposes of muddat or help, and invariably for disreputable purposes, or those that no man would care to admit who had any respectability to lose. Ganja combined with opium was the substance used by professional druggers, and poisoners, and with the single exception of sulphate of copper, largely used for poisonous purposes in the hands of these skilled murderers, when the death was credited to cholera or dysentery, no substance was more used *criminally* than opium. On this point, Dr. Pringle laid particular stress, and alluded to the method adopted of producing symptoms of insanity by means of *ganja* and opium, when carefully watched and prescribed, in terms which should lead some to question the supposed harmlessness of opium, and perhaps reconsider the true causes of the lunacy in Bengal, as doubtless many of these *artificially produced lunatics* are to be found in the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal. In closing Dr. Pringle stated : That there was one use, and only one, of opium, and that was a medicinal one ; all other use, from the peculiar character of the drug, constituted a vice.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly or briskly in Central India, Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, and at Agra Cawnpore. Deesa, Ahmedabad, and Rajkot, but has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the rest of the country. Readings are highest at Ajmere and lowest on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Indore and 10 at Allahabad, Akola and Calicut. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° above the normal in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur. Jubulpore, Saugor, Allahabad and Secunderabad, and 6° to 12° below it at Karachi, Delhi and Jacobabad. The minimum temperature is 5° to 10° in excess of the mean in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Allahabad, and 6° to 9° in defect at Trichinopoly, Bhuj, and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Secunderabad and Cuddapah, and the lowest 34° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Veraval, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions to the eastwards of Raipur or Allahabad, and rain is probably falling there. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th January, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·964
Temperature of the Air	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·3
Dew Point	67·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·757
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·5
General Directions of wind*	N, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	278

* From midnight to midnight.

Two or three months ago, writes the *Pioneer*, we hinted that the Government of the N.-W. Provinces was occupied with the case of that large and deserving body of its servants who go under the official title of Deputy Collectors, and a Resolution in Friday's *Gazette* shows that Sir Charles Crosthwaite has succeeded in giving them something more than sympathy. The origin of the trouble was very simple. The number of Deputy Collectors in employ has been increased enormously of late years to meet the wants of the administration ; but the framework of the establishment has remained unchanged. Consequently not only has there come about a complete congestion of promotion, but the new recruits at the bottom, being brought in as "officiating" and "probationary" hands, had but a remote prospect of getting on to the regular list at all. In these circumstances the first and most obvious requirement was to increase the permanent appointments considerably, and for this Sir Charles Crosthwaite has managed to secure the sanction of the Government of India. An increase of 31 posts has been made to the establishment, and the way in which the new appointments are distributed will do something to stimulate promotion. Thus the three highest grades are enlarged by one new appointment apiece ; the 4th grade by three ; the 5th and 6th by eleven each ; and the lowest by three only. The Government of India allowed the scheme on the condition that it should be introduced gradually as Provincial funds became available to meet the expenditure involved : but Sir Charles Crosthwaite has found the means to dispense with delay, and the Resolution announces that the re-organization will take effect from the 1st January. Those who benefit by it immediately will thus have the satisfaction of drawing nearly a month's increase of pay as arrears.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1 s. 1½ d. per bottle.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In his last two Christmas lectures Professor Dewar dealt almost exclusively with the properties of liquid oxygen and liquid air. A globule of alcohol dropped into a quantity of liquid oxygen froze to a solid ball, and would not ignite with a match when first removed from the oxygen, but speedily thawed into a kind of slush in the warm air of the lecture room, and then burned with its ordinary blue or snap-dragon flame. In another experiment he showed that liquid oxygen was a non-conductor of electricity, whereas water is a conductor, and that it possesses five or six times the electric resistance of air, which, of course, has been regarded as one of the best insulators. Faraday proved that oxygen gas is magnetic, but it did not therefore follow that liquid oxygen must also be magnetic. Iron is magnetic, yet fluid iron is not magnetic. Professor Dewar, however, in a beautiful experiment, placed some liquid oxygen between the poles of an unexcited electro-magnet, and when the magnet was purposely excited, the liquid was seen to rise up from its vessel and cling in a body to the poles until it gradually boiled away. Liquid air is also magnetic, and an insulator of electricity.

The temperature of liquid oxygen is so low that carbonic acid gas, such as we exhale in breathing or produce by burning charcoal, immediately freezes to snow on coming into contact with it. A quantity of liquid oxygen in a glass tube, rapidly evaporated by exhausting the tube, produced such an intense cold (no less than 205 degree Centigrade below the freezing point) that the very air of the lecture room, heated as it was, was seen to liquefy on the outside of the tube, and drop like rain into a vessel placed below. That it was really liquid air and not liquid oxygen. Professor Dewar showed by trying in vain to rekindle a glowing taper in its fumes. Had it been liquid oxygen the taper would have lighted up. After a little while, however, the liquid nitrogen had evaporated, leaving the liquid oxygen behind, and the taper was relit.

The fame of Columbus might have been thought secure enough, but the recent celebrations, instead of augmenting it. seem in a fair way of detracting from it. The Norsemen, on very slight evidence beyond a mere tradition, have been credited with the discovery nearly 500 years before him, and now Captain Gambier, R.N., would have us regard him as a species of charlatan, or at least a much overrated man. According to his article in the "Fortnightly," a Frenchman, Jean Cousin, sea captain, of Dieppe, was the real discoverer of the New World, for in 1488, that is, four years before Columbus, he sailed up the River Amazon, in South America, with the famous Vincent Pincon, who afterwards accompanied Columbus.

Dr. R. von Wieser, Professor of Geography at Innsbruck, has discovered a copy of a pen and ink sketch map by Columbus of his discoveries in the West Indies. It was bound in a volume of documents now in the National Liberary of Florence, and shows that Columbus believed that he had reached the East Coast of Asia. The map was drawn on a letter from Jamaica in July, 1503. It is believed to be a copy of the original map of Columbus and his brother Bartholomew, which was presented to Frate Hieronymo, who gave it to Strozzi, a collector.

The cable to the Azores has been a marvel to the simple natives, and in Pico it was blamed for bringing a cyclone; but as it also brought relief from starvation, they are by no means hostile to it. The fishermen say that the talking wire has scared away the fish, and householders would not allow the insulators of the land-line to be fixed to their houses because of the talking.

As a contribution to the subject of animal talk, Dr. Howard N. Lyon, of Chicago, relates that he possesses a tame fox squirrel, which has a habit of talking to him. Her vocabulary is extensive, and pertains chiefly to matters of food and comfort. In the morning, for example, she asks for food, and after her appetite is appeased she asks to be let out of her cage. Unless she is sleepy she always replies to any remark made to her. Her speech is not the ordinary chattering of a squirrel, but a low guttural tone like the cluck of a chicken. When Dr. Lyon repeats her notes she becomes alert, and replies to them. She has used the same sounds to other squirrels put into her cage, but she talks at length to her master only. She understands what is said to her, and distinguishes between a remark made to her and to others. Dr. Lyon is under the impression that his pet squirrel is trying her best to converse with him.

The ninth report of the American Bureau of Ethnology contains a variety of evidence to show that the Eskimo once dwelt in Canada and New England, a fact which may explain certain physical traits common to the Eskimo and Iroquois Indians noticed by Sir Daniel Wilson. Half-circular and arrow-like slate knives found there are like those now used by Eskimo women, spoons of wood and horn, flat soapstone basins, and the early council belts of the Iroquois ornamented with quills and resembling Eskimo belts, all favour the hypothesis that the Eskimo preceded the Indian in that region.

M. Moissan has improved the electric furnace, with which he is performing marvels in chemistry, as Davy did with the voltaic pile. That employed by him in making diamonds from sugar consisted of a chalk box with the carbons of the electric arc below the crucible containing the charge of materials to be fused. In the new furnace the interior is lined with plates of carbon and magnesia superposed on one another, and the charge is placed in a carbon tube below the electric arc. The lining makes the furnace more heat-proof, and the tube allows the fusion to be conducted with more purity, and also continuously, for the products can be run off at the bottom as in a smelting furnace. For example, M. Moissan has been able to reduce two kilograms of the metal chromium from its salts in an hour.

A musical fire damp detector has been introduced into certain French mines by M. Hardy. The formenephone, as it is called, tells the presence of fire damp in a few seconds, and is based on the principle that the note emitted by an organ pipe varies with the density of the gas in it. Two organ pipes are sounded by means of two reeds fed with pure air and they emit the same note; but if one reed is fed with air containing coal gas, there will be a difference in the notes emitted and consequent beats. The percentage of gas is given by the number of beats a second. The apparatus reminds us of the detector of Professor George Forbes, F. R. S., which has brought out some years ago; but there is considerable difference between them.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, Dr. V. Ball read a paper on the valcanoes and hot springs of India and the folk-lore connected therewith, in which he showed how the evidences of past volcanic activity in India, in the Deccan, the old craters, the Lonar Lake, and the natural caves and pillared temples of basalt have formed a necleus for marvellous myths. He also referred to the mythical volcano of Bhawani Patna, in the Central Provinces, and the hot springs, to which medical and spiritual virtues are ascribed, for example, the Magar Pir, seven miles north of Karachi, which is infested with crocodiles.

Dr. Stephen S. Emmens, English chemist, who for some time engaged in electrical enterprise in London has been successful in getting the United States military authorities to take up his new explosive, emmensite. In recent trials by U. S. officers at Sandy Hook shells filled with 87 pounds of emmensite were fired from 12-inch mortars with great success, and it is reported that when a proper fuse is contrived, the U. S. Army and Navy will have in emmensite an explosive even more effective than melinite.

It is stated that the Huddersfield Corporation have now used the new gas continuously for over two months, and have obtained a steady white flame, affording a better light, while enabling a saving to be effected at the rate of £10,700 per annum. They are now using 36,000 cubic feet of the new gas, per day for enriching the ordinary product. They have been in the habit of enriching their ordinary gas, which is about sixteen candle-power, to the extent of four additional candles, by means of cannel coal. The cost per candle at Huddersfield, using Yorkshire cannel, has been about 1½d. per candle. With the new plant of oxy-oil process the actual working cost is at present less than ½d. per candle per 1,000 cubic feet, and will eventually be still less by 30 per cent. or more, as crude petroleum is rapidly becoming cheaper. Moreover, the coke produced from cannel coal is so useless that the Huddersfield Corporation have been unable to dispose of it, even to give it away. Under the new process they find no difficulty in selling all the coke they can produce for 7s. 6d. per ton. The saving due to enrichment amounts to £7,700 per annum, and the gain from sale of coke to £3,000, results which will have the practical effect of reducing the price of gas to the consumers at Huddersfield by at least 3.d per 1,000 cubic feet, while supplying them with a more cheerful light which is stable even in winter.

Worthing, which has completely recovered from the disaster which so sadly befell it last summer, is now about to be the scene of some most interesting experiments in the shape of sewage disinfection by means of electrolysed sea water. The Town Council have voted a considerable sum of money to enable M Hermite, the celebrated French sanitary engineer whose method has proved so successful at Havre, Lorient, &c., to get to work during the present month to demonstrate the efficiency of his system for the first time in an English town. The results will be watched with the keenest interest by all the most eminent sanitary authorities of the day, as well as by the general public, for if the system prove as successful as M Hermite fully anticipates, it will be a very valuable solution of a problem which intimately concerns the welfare of every seaside community in the kingdom.

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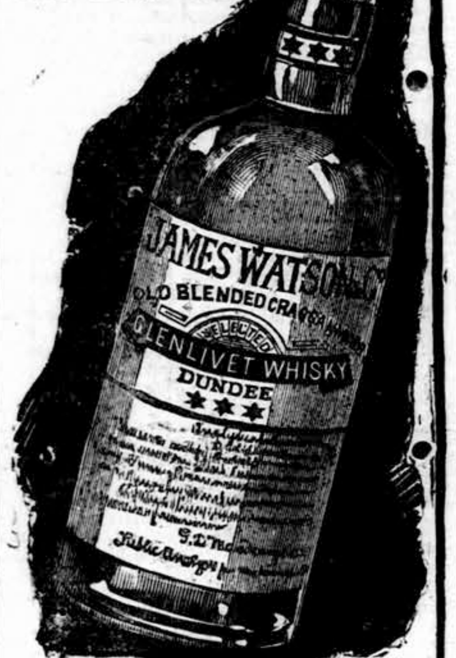

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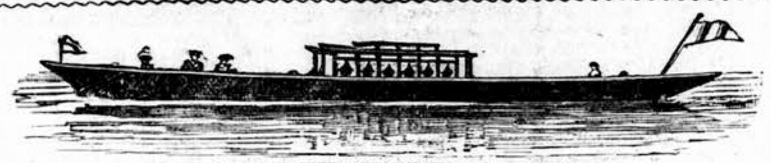

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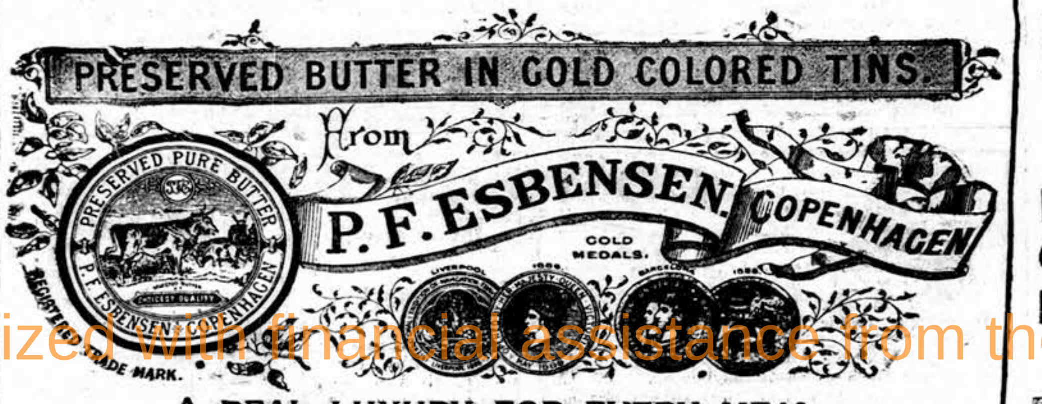

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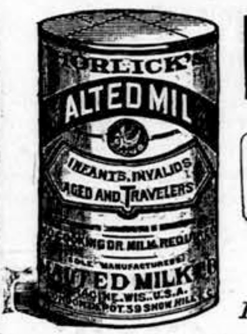

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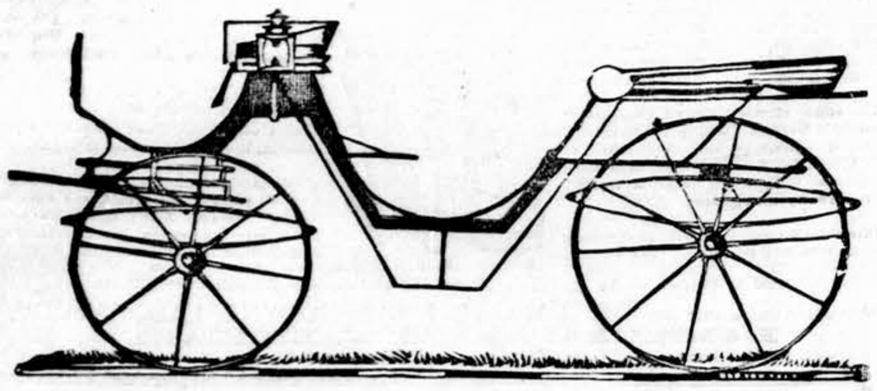

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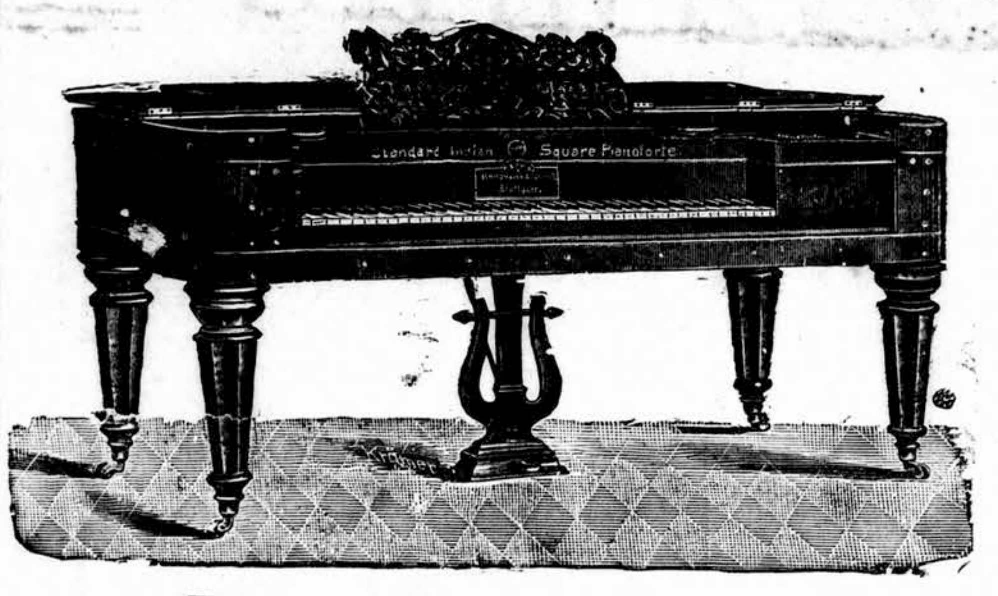

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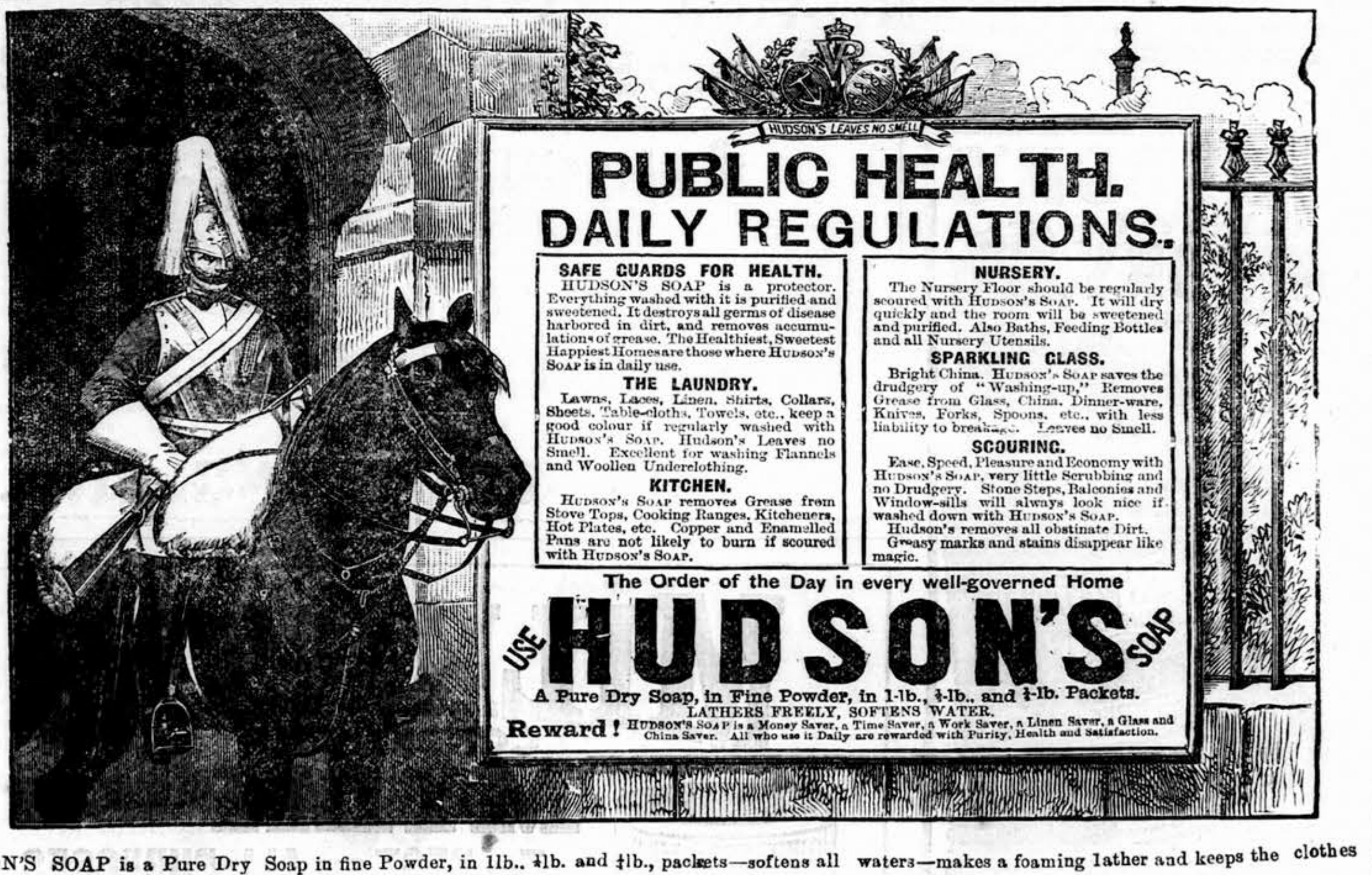

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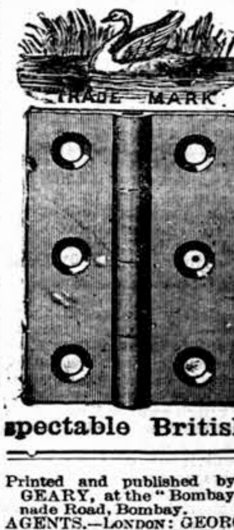

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